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VOL. XX NO. 250 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932

COTTON MARKET TO OPEN AT NOON TO-DAY

PEACE AND FREE TRADING

Joint Endeavour To Secure Release Of Men Under Detention

COTTON DEADLOCK ENDS

The deadlock in the Bombay cotton market arising out of the non-release of four merchants arrested at Sewree a week ago is likely to end on Wednesday (to-day) and business may be resumed at noon.

Representatives of the cotton trade who interviewed the Police Commissioner on Tuesday afternoon, it appears, have been given an assurance that the moment free trading was resumed the detenues will be released.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Tuesday's deadlock, it is stated, was due to a misunderstanding regarding the terms of the agreement reached between the European and Indian brokers which did not lay down the release of the detenues as a condition precedent to the resumption of trade. All that the agreement stated was that the Europeans would do their best to secure the release of cotton merchants in jail.

It is stated that the misunderstanding has been removed which may lead to the reopening of the market and free trading to-day.

JOINT EFFORTS

It is reliably understood that the European and Indian cotton brokers will make a joint endeavour as soon as free trading is resumed to secure the release of all cotton merchants detained under the Ordinance.

Since the inceptoin of the civil diobedience movement, it appears, thirteen cotton merchants (including the four arrested at Sewree) have been jailed under the Ordinance and a joint demand for their release is likely to be put forward.

(FOR EARLIER NEWS SEE P. 12).

THOMAS ABHORS "MANIFEST INJUSTICE"!

"NATIONAL" GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO ACCEPT CLAIM ARISING AFTER ANGLO-IRISH TREATY

LONDON, Oct. 18.

"De Valera has consistently maintained that the only real and permanent solution of Irish difficulties was united Irish Republic with some connection with British Commonwealth," declared Mr. Thomas, in statement to the House of Commons on the breakdown of Anglo-Irish negotiations.

The Dominions Secretary added that unfortunately it was impossible to reach an agreement. The Free State case was presented from historical and technical viewpoints,

Firstly, denying the validity of agreements on which payments to Britain were based;

Secondly asserting that no ultimate financial settlement was ever made;

Thirdly claiming that a new settlement should be made covering all financial matters including alleged overtaxation of Ireland since 1800 and alleged loss sustained in consequence of departure from gold standard last year.

Total claim was approximated to 400 millions.

Government, Mr. Thomas continued, were obviously unable to accept Free State claim to reopen previous settlem it unless it contained some manifest injustice. We considered that there was neither legal nor moral basis for Free State to claim respecting overtaxation. Moreover we were unable to accept Free State claim respecting any matter arising since the Anglo-Irish Treaty. The Government were actuated by a sincere desire to end the unhappy dispute but it was obvious that the Free State representatives had no intention of admitting either validity or justice of previous ...reements.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES

THIRTY-THREE SAMUELITES

Government Uneasy Over Irish Issue

LONDON, October 18.

Very animated scene marked reassembly of Parliament. Crowded benches loudly cheered ministers, Sir Herbert Samuel, who sat below gangway on Government side, was greeted with Liberal cheers and a single Conservative hoot.

Sir John replying to Mr. Mander (Liberal) said that the Government recently proposed meeting of four principal powers and confirmed that with a view to solving difficulty raised by withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference, British proposal for a conference was accepted by other three powers but it had hitherto proved impossible to arrange place of meeting Government were considering next step to secure agreement.—Reuter.

THIN OPPOSITION RANKS

LONDON via RUGBY, October 18.

Parliament reassembles to-day and as usual there was early rush of members of the Commons to claim seats which they will occupy during the remainder of the session. Between fifty and sixty members were waiting in the inner lobby for the doors to open at 8 o'clock this morning. Liberals who follow Sir Herbert Samuel will support Government on most questions from seats below the gangway on the Government side. They number 33.

Since the general election Government have lost two seats to Labour and Government now can count on the support on all questions of 467 Conservatives, 13 National Labour, 36 Liberal Nationals and 3 Nationals. The regular opposition totals 57, of whom 49 represent Labour and the remaining 8 are Independent Labour and Liberal members. There are in addition 33 Samuel Liberals and 6 Independents who will on some questions oppose the Government.

ANGLO-IRISH DEADLOCK.

Ireland and Ottawa are two subjects which will occupy the attention of the House of Common this afternoon. It is understood that Dominion Secretary Thomas's statement on the converstaions with De Valera will be brief and will not be followed by a debate. Newspapers state that Government realise that it is impossible to come to any terms with Mr. De Valera while he persists in impugning the validity of all agreements already reached by his predecessors. It is stated that counter claims represented amount in all to something like 400 million pounds and are of such a character as not to warrant serious consideration. A statement on the Irish conversations will also be made in the House of Lords by the leader of the House, Lord Hailsham.

PRICE LEVEL.

The Ministry of Labour reports that the average retail level of prices of commodities on October 1, was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July 1914 as compared with 41 per cent. one month earlier and 45 per cent one year earlier. For food alone the average increase was approximately 25 per cent. compared with 23 per cent. on September 1, and 28 per cent. a year ago.—B. O. W.

DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNALISM

CALCUTTA YOUTHS' "BIG PUTSCH"

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, October 18.

A number of youngmen and women, both Hindu and Muslim have issuued to-day a statement to the press strongly urging people to sink all communal differences. They appeal to youths of the country to be inspired by broad-mindedness which becomes their age and rise above communal jealousy and suspicion which lead one to quarrel about petty matter like some seats in legislatures and some posts in Government offices.

It is learnt that they in co-operation with the students of both the communities are shortly going to hold a public meeting here welcoming an early settlement of the communal question.

EXPELLED FROM I. L. P.

MacDonald, Snowden And Thomas

Most Successful Leg-pull In Political History

LONDON, Oct. 18.

It was a most successful leg-pull in the whole of political history, declared Mr. MacDonald with preference to the resolution passed at Leicester, ex-communicating him, Lord Snowden, and Mr. Thomas from the Labour Party. "The resolution was moved by the most notorious wag in the Labour Party, Mr. Joseph Toole who could not resist the temptation to pull the leg of his colleagues. In respect to the way they meant it, it causes us not a qualm. It is the turning point in the history of British politics—a turning point when I am exceedingly proud to be one locked out rather than one locked in."—Reuter.

MADRAS DELEGATES TO R. T. C.

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

It is understood that Sir A. P. Patro and Raja of Bobilli are among those who have accepted invitation to the third Round Table Conference and they are likely to sail on November 7th.—A.P.

VAGARIES IN CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICALS

MAGISTRATES SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED TO CONFORM TO SPIRIT OF RULES

Indian Merchants' Representation To Bombay Government

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Secretary of the Indian Merchant's Chamber has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay.—

The Committee of this Chamber had addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay, dated 5th December 1930, complaining against rules regarding the classification of prisones not being observed in practice. To this a reply was received from Government stating that the Committee were mistaken in supposing that the rules framed by Government in this connection were not being observed in practice.

ONLY THREE "A" CLASSES.

After this correspondence, there came a period of political truce. The political truce ended, however, in the beginning of January 1932. Since then, the Committee have had an opportunity again of seeing how the rules regarding the classification of prisoners are being worked in actual practice, and they may be allowed to say that they are strengthened in the remarks which they made in their communication referred to above, by the way various prisoners have been classiled during these 10 months. My Committee are informed that during this period only three prisoners have been placed in "A" class. Men and women of a high social status, academic qualifictions and enjoying a high position in life, both from the point of view of their business and their monetary resources, have been placed in "B", and even in "C" class. Several men and women, who were placed in "A" class at the time of the last Civil Disobedience movement, have this time been placed in "B", or even in "C", class; while several persons placed in "B" class last time have now been subsequently and, it would appear, as a matter of deliberate policy transferred to "C" class. My Committee are not naturally in possession of facts relating to numbers, but they are given to understand that the number of "B" class prisoners is also very small, and mostly political prisoners are placed in "C" class.

REVISE RULES.

My Committee may be allowed to point out, by way of illustration, in support of their contention that a member of this Chamber and a businessman of the position and eminence of Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas has been placed in the "B" class. His monthly income was a few thousand rupees and he enjoyed a high social status. My Committee may be allowed to point out also in this connection that Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas was arrested under the Ordinance without a trial and was given a parole after two months to report to the Police at Bombay daily. Failing to do this, he was sentenced to imprisonment and a fine In cases of men arrested under the Ordinance, and then sentenced for breach of parole, they are not able to prove their innocence in a Court of Law, and my Committee feel that in such cases, when there is no moral turpitude, they must be treated as detenus, rather than as men who have been convicted of any offence against the State. Under these circumstances, my Committee beg again to approach Government with a request that they may be pleased to instruct the Magistracy to look carefully to the rules for the classification of prisoners, and to classify the prisoners according to the spirit of those rules. They would fuather request that in the exercise of the discretion vested in them, Government should be pleased to revise the classification in a just and fair manner for those already undergoing incarceration.

POPULAR VICTORY IN FRONTIER COUNCIL

Resolution For Fifty Per Cent. Remission In Land Revenue Carried

"PLIGHT OF LAND-OWNING CLASSES, POSITIVE DANGER" URGE NATIONALIST MEMBERS

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18.

Government suffered a defeat, by one vote to-day, the second non-official day in the Frontier Council, on Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Khan's resolution recommending remission of 50 per cent. of the land revenue and abiyana water rate which together are bringing in about 34 lakhs to the provincial exchequer or just under half the provincial revenue excluding the subvention. In asking for total cut of seventeen lakhs Zemindar members from among progressives and liberals were supported by the entire nationalist block while the Government were supported by Hindus who made their position clear by stating that while they were in sympathy with the principle underlying the bill they could not agree to 50 per cent remission with its concomitant surcharge in taxation which would inevitably fall on the non-agricultural classes.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

For Government, Mr. Thompson, Revenue Commissioner, and Mr. Burkett, Irrigation Secretary, explained how the present assessments on on land and canal water were reasonable and pointed out that a 50 per cent. reduction would only result in crippling the beneficent departments and this would hardly be to the benefit of the cultivating classes themselves.

On the other hand, supporters of the resolution particularly nationalist members, maintained that the plight of the land-owning classes was so serious as to constitute a positive danger and it was the duty of the state to pay heed to the "present lull before the storm," by giving the required relief even by making further retrenchment in the departments concerned.

SUBVENTION.

There was complete agreement on the next resolution which recommended the incorporation of a provision in the Government of India Act to be placed before Parliament in the near future for making the subvention to be granted to the Frontier Province a statutory and permanent charge on the income of the central Government in such a way as to enable the Frontier administration to be carried in all respects on a footing of equality with the rest of British India. Speakers in support of this resolution emphasised that the Frontier was fulfilling the function not only of an Indian unit but of an imperial unit and in asking for statutory provisions to make ends meet, they were only demanding what was clearly their right.

The Finance Member Cunningham promised to communicate the result of the debate and the wish of the House to the proper authorities.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.—A.P.

ACUTE DISCONTENT AMONGST M. S. M. RAILWAYMEN

Retrenchment At Perambur Workshop

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, October 18.

Consequent on the proposal of the Madras Southern Maharatta Railway to retrench 740 men from the Perambur Workshop, a serious situation has arisen.

GIRI'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. Giri, President of the Labour Union, addressing a largely attended meeting, said, that they should decide the question by ballot. The result will be announced on Saturday. He stressed on the need for truth and non-violence item.

The volunteers are carrying on picketing activities.

PICKETING.

On Saturday last 21 volunteers carried picketing in batches of two and three. On Sunday, a procession was taken out at Triplicane. Volunteers arrested there were released later.

Yesterday 17 volunteers picketed the Ratan Bazaar area. They were arrested but were released later.

FOR R. T. C.

It is understood that Sir Parasuram Patro and the Raja of Bobbili have received invitations to attend the Round Table Conference.

MALAVIYA'S WIRE TO SHAUKAT ALI

Suggestion For Urgent Consultation

AMRITSAR, Oct. 18.

Pandit Malaviya has wired to Mr. Shauakt Ali saying that he has consulted Sikh and Hindu representatives of the Punjab and is going to Calcutta, halting *en route* at Dehli, and Allahabad.

The Pundit has inquired from Mr. Shaukat Ali whether the Maulana could meet him at Allahabad or at Lucknow to discuss procedure to be adopted as also the situation in general.—A. P.

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DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Vanka Moholla in the District and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards (but 257 square yards according to the extract from Survey Register) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 1706-1708 and 1723 and New Survey Nos. 1|158 and 160 Cadastral Survey Nos 726 and 727 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded, on or towards the East by Colbhat Lane, on or towards the West by Vanka Moholla, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property now or late of Sorabji Rustomji Nariman and, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Ardeshir Jamshedji Bhajiwalla and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3196-97, Old Street Nos. 6 and 7 and present Nos. 9-11.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1932.

DAPTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5670

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase the under-mentioned property at an Auction Sale held on SUNDAY, the 16th day of October 1932, by Messrs. Sorabji Cawasji & Co., Auctioneers at the instance of the owner Mr. Nanalal Girdharlal Trivedi and with the consent of the first Mortgagee Bilasrai Joharmal and the second Mortgagee Kaikhushru Ardesir Lalka (our client was the highest bidder and became the purchaser of the said property).

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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Dated this 18th day of October, 1932.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5667.

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J. N. SETNA, B.Sc., (Glasgow) A.M.Inst., Struc.E.,
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5563

NOTICE

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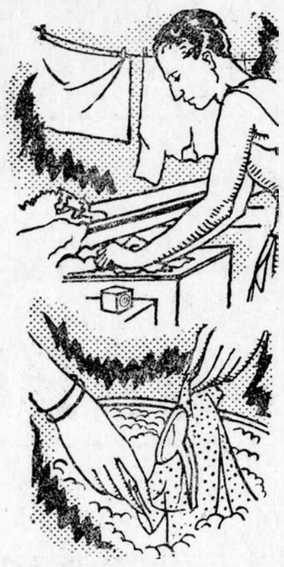

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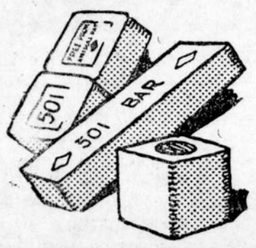

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Insull's Rise To Power

HIS EARLY DISCOVERY TO GET THINGS DONE BY PAYING THE RIGHT MAN

On the day that Samuel Insull fled secretly to Europe the newspaper in Chicago that calls itself "the world's greatest newspaper" carried on the front page a two-column editorial demanding a return to the era of untrammelled individual initiative in American economic life. There is a curious humor in this, for Insull's collapse symbolizes the end of the last phase of a long period of unrestrained individual exploitation of America, resources and people. The system which produced Insull may achieve again a kind of stability but for various reasons there will almost certainly never be the same crude exhibition of the will to power in the economic field.

Insull's methods were crude. They were so crude that when they came flagrantly into the open for the first time in 1926 the higher powers in New York decided that Insull must go. A long battle on the electric-power front followed, raging hardest in New England. But for the depression Insull might have hung on.

EARLY HISTORY.

In a striking way his career illustrates the danger involved in the concentration of such enormous power in a single individual. It paralyzes the wills and the minds of those who come in contact with it. And finally it destroys the judgment, the intellect, the sensibilities, of the individual himself and leads him into the trap that will destroy him. If the eye-gonging game indulged in by those on the top of the financial heap concerned only themselves, it would make no difference whatsoever. But it happens to involve a commodity vital to modern life. It involves directly the fate of an army of employees and another army of small investors. It involves the stability of essential financial institutions.

Insull was born in London in 1859, but not long afterward his parents removed to Reading, England, where he attended school until he was fourteen years old. There was no more money for tuition and Insull took up the study of shorthand and typewriting and obtained a position in London. Fired from this job, he answered a "blind" advertisement and obtained a post as secretary to E. H. Johnson, then the London agent of Thomas A. Edison. Johnson once wrote to Edison: "If you are ever in need of a secretary, the young man to whom I am dictating will make an excellent one." And later when Johnson was in America, Edison saw the weekly reports which Insull forwarded from London and was impressed by their concisenses. The inventor sent for Insull.

IDEAL SERVANT.

The association of Edison and Insull was to have far-reaching effects upon the development of the electrical industry in the United States. Edison, above all a shrewd business man, was an ideal tutor for Insull. But as the former soon discovered, his young secretary, only twenty years old at the beginning of their association, needed little tutoring. To an increasing degree Edison trusted his financial affairs to Insull. Very much later, when Insull was at the height of his power, Edison was to say: "Insull is one of the greatest business men in the United States and as tireless as the tides." During the decade that he worked for Edison, Insull had a prominent part in the formation of the early Edison companies: the Electric Tubing Company, the Edison Machine Works and, later, the Edison General Electric Company, which was subsequently to become the present General Electric Company.

Insull appears at this time to have been the ideal servant of big business. He was discreet, cautious, a decent-looking young chap with mutton-chop whiskers, whose zeal for work matched Edison's own. He seems to have known from the beginning where he wanted to go, but his ambition was held in careful check. With the formation of the General Electric Company, Edison had, in effect, transferred his basic patents to a corporation in which he held a large interest, a corporation controlled by capable and efficient business executives. He no longer had an acute need for a financial secretary such as Insull. By way of a reward for past services Insull was made a vice-president in charge of manufacturing in the new company.

LIGHT AND POWER.

It was the kind of job in which a young and willing servant of business might expect to find himself. It required tireless attention to detail, patience and a capacity for great deal of hard work. It was not the kind of job that Samuel Insull wanted to hold for very long. In 1892 he appealed to Edison for a better position, one that would give more scope to his abilities. Edison went with Insull to Chicago and persuaded a group of bankers there to make the latter head of the Commonwealth Electric Company, then one of five struggling companies that supplied Chicago with light and power.

Here was in ideal field. It is plain that Insull already held the concept of concentration and consolidation in the electrical industry. And moreover such early public-utility pirates as Charles T. Yerkes had left in Chicago a useful tradition. It took Insull fifteen years to concentrate the five electric-light companies into the Commonwealth Edison Company, writes Sir W. Childs in the "New Republic." Five years later, in 1912, he formed the Middle West Utilities Company around a group of power units in Illinois and neighbouring states. All this was complished by the most ruthless driving back. Small plants were junked, power lines were concentrated. Competing companies were merged. His technique as a utility operator was perfected during these years.

Even those who have fought Insull most bitterly have never questioned his self-righteousness. He was no Machiavellian cynic, laughing as he pulled the strings of government to serve his own ends. He was the ultimate pragmatist, bent on getting things done as he wanted them done. It is possible, as has been said, that great wealth was of secondary consideration, possible, even, that a sense of personal power was secondary to this thirst for tangible achievement; for creating one monopolistic electric company where five weak ones had competed with each other. Holding the mass in contempt as he did, it was not difficult for him to refuse the welfare of Samuel Insull with the welfare of the public—that tragic American confusion which is supported by a latent Calvinism, serving as such an admirable quietus to any last, faint squirmings of conscience: more dangerous, perhaps, than the candid piracy of the Goulds and Vanderbilts of an earlier generation. Armored with self-righteousness, Insull was prepared to beat down all obstacles. His methods in the people's Gas Light and Coke Company valuation case illustrate his ruthless tactics in the face of opposition.

FIGHT WAS ON.

The gas company in Chicago was a relatively weak property. It awaited the magic Insull touch. What was required above everything else was an increase in valuation for rate-making purposes of dol. 20,000,000 to dol. 30,000,000. In the path of Goliath Insull stood what appeared at the outset to be a very insignificant David. The appointment of Lonald Richberg as a special counsel for the city in the gas case was one of Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson's blundering mistakes, a mistake which he never repeated. "Big Bill" already on Insull's books for a hundred-thousanl dollar campaign contribution, had been careless in naming the aldermanic committee to choose a special counsel. The committee, after lengthy internal dissension, named the young progressive lawyer, Richberg. The fight was on.

Richberg had to fight not only Insull but the city administration itself. For Samuel Ettelson, corporation counsel for Chicago, was the real power at the City Hall and Ettleson was Insull's man. He had been attorney for Insull and through all the years that he served as corporation counsel, his law partner, Dan Schuyler, remained on Insull's pay roll, but that interrelation is seen to be more significant later in the narrative. In an early victory Richberg gained access to the dark obscurities which lay behind the balance sheets of the gas company. The Insull forces were obviously worried. They put detectives an Richberg's trail with orders to get something on him that could be used for blackmail. Ettelson tried repeatedly to remove Richberg. Nothing worked. Strategy was called for.

Insull himself telephoned to Richberg. "I want peace, young man", he said. "But I don't want peace at any price." It appeared to be a genuine confession of defeat. Insull offered a fair settlement—a fair rate based upon a fair valuation. It seemed to Richberg open and aboveboard. A contract was signed by the city and by tre gas company and the case appeared to be settled. As Insull very well knew, it had just begun Within a short time, the gas company went before the Illinois Public Service Commission with a request for the rate which Richberg had so stoutly opposed. The contract witr the city was disregarded as casually as those other scraps of paper that democracy was then at war about. There was added irony in the fact that Insull was head of the Illinois State Council of Defense.

A FEW CHECKS.

From the Public Service Commission Insull ras nearly always got what he wanted. Its history is the history of such men as Frank L. Smith. But in this instance Insull had a tough opponent. Richberg did not know when he was beaten. The figrt was twice as bitter as it had been before. In open hearings Richberg denounced Ettelson as the tool of Insull working in direct opposition to the best interests of the city. And that was a dangerous thing to do. There were more detectives. For a period of several years Richberg was never for long without a shadow. Trey tried to pry into every secret of his life, tried to involve the young lawyer's wife and friends, stopped at nothing. There were whispers that Richberg was to be "rubbed out." Newspoper reporters brought this rumour to him. It was commoh talk around the City Hall, so common that at one time city detectives, as well as the Inshll detectives, "tailed" Richberg in order to make sure, if we were murdered, that no suspicion should fall upon Ettelson and others who were known to be at war with him. At the climax of the figrt Insull called in person upon an attorney known to be a friend of Richberg. He threatened in violent terms to denounce Richberg and Richberg's father, recently dead, for crimes which re did not touble to name, unless Richberg called quits. Although it happened to be a particularly trying time in his life, in more ways than one, Richbery stuck it out and won the case. thereby saving the gas consumers of Chicago about dollars 2,000,000 a year. It was one of the few checks in Insull's career.

COST OF SETTLEMENT

He had early discovered how to get things done in the most expedite fashion: pay the right man. That was the Insull formula. It worked perfectly in soiving the labour troubles that broke out at this time. The Chicago gas plant had never been modernised. Trere was required a great deal of heavy, back-breaking common labour. The hours were long, the pay was low and there gradually accumulated an active discontent Tim Murphy, gangster and labour racketeer, discovered this discovered this discontent and soon capitalised it. He formed the Gas Workers' Union. It is interesting to record that at a hearing held at this time Richberg went into the labour question. He asked Insull on the stand if he did not believe that a more humane labour policy would result in greater efficiency. "My experience," said the Breat Samuel Insull, in a dry, sharp voice, "is that the greatest aid to efficiency of labour is a long line of men waiting at the gate."

However, he soon had to face angry and rebellious workers, Tim Murphy's union made certain demands which the gas company declined to meet. Thereupon a strike was called for a certain date, threatening for the first time in American history to shut off he supply of an essential utility in a major city. There was a great furore. Insull executives were frigrtened. But before the date set for the walkout, the strike was called off and the terms of a brief settlement announced. It was one of those mysterious settlements, with apparently little rhyme or reason, so common in American labour ristory. A short time afterward Richberg discovered what had actually happened. In gonng over accounting records of the gas company he found a marked increase in the item of general office expense. He asked some pointed questions about this item in the course of a valuation hearing and got a distress signal from the company's attorneys. In private they explained to him that this was tre cost of settling wih Murphy.

CANKER IN THE ROSE.

When Murphy some time aftoward was convicted of a federal mail robbery and sent to Leavenworth penitentiary, there were rumours in Chicago that he had been railroaded to prison to get him out of Insull's way. But tris can be discounted by the fact hat all the time Murphy was in the penitentiary his wife was paid Murphy's price for running Murphy's union. At the same time the company set up a nice little company union of

(Continued on page 10)

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Southern Hedge Selling Depress Prices

WALL-STREET MARKET WEAK

Continued weakness in Wall-Street market is discouraging speculative buying in New York cotton market.

Southern Hedge selling is the dominating factor and trade demand is not sufficient to absorb hedge selling.

Garside Cables:—Ginnings are rapid with fair weather. Domestic cloth sales are currently below output, but big forward orders assure continued high mill activity.

Lancashire trade is better and the Continent holds gains.

Domestic commodities continue to decline and business activity is unchanged.

HOOVER'S SPEECH DISAPPOINTING TO EUROPE

Bombay, Oct. 18.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by Southern hedge selling and weakness of Wall-Street.

The market continues unsettled owing to politics. Hoover's speech reiterating policy of high tariffs and maintenance of War debts is disappointing to Europe.

The market is dominated by Southern hedge selling which is expected to continue about two weeks combined with absence of speculative buying pending the election.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a decline of 3 points with January 6-43. There was steady selling pressure and prices declined 13 points from the opening level. In the afternoon the market remained steady in sympathy with Wall-Street and closed at a net decline of 15 to 16 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 6.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 15 ponts. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points at 6.31c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet and featureless at a decline of 9 points. Later on the market was quiet, nervous and inclined to wait on political trend in the United States. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 17 to 16 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 5-47d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 17 points. Egyptian cotton futures also ruled easy and decline 17 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak and prices closed at a loss of 30 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 6.43 (opening) Lowest 6-30 (2-51 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool. Decline owing to unsettled political outlook and Wall Street influence. Market exhibits very little buying power. Weather reports are less favourable.

Liverpool. New York cables, would buy. Map in East very bad

Liverpool. Market unsettled owing politics, Hoovers speech reiterating policy of high tariffs and maintenance of War Debts disappointing to Europe.

New York. Liquidation. Hedging. Demand restricted.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Ginnings rapid with fair weather, domestic cloth sales currently below output, but big forward orders assure continued high mill activity, Lancashire trade better, Continent holds gains, domestic commodities continue to decline, business activity unchanged."

Their Liverpool. Agents cabled as under:—

9-16 a.m.: Moderate stors; excessive rains have fallen in the Eastern and Central belt. More rain is expected.

11-09 a.m.: Rather more hedging.

11-25 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight continued rains in the Eastern belt and Alabama.

6-12 p.m.: New York cables: Futures dominated by hedging which expected to continue about two weeks combined with absence of speculative buying pending election. Believe scale down purchases profitable.

8-39 p.m.: New York market declined on hedge selling.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to unsettled political outlook, and Wall Street influence. Market exhibits very little buying power. Weather reports are less favourable.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 17.

October	6.15—15
December	6.25—15
Middling Spot	6.31—14

New York. 10-55 a.m.

N. W YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 17.
New York, Oct. 17.

December	6.25—15
January 1933	6.31—15
March 1933	6.40—15
May	6.48—16
Middling Spot	6.35—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 17.

August 1932		5.61
October 1932	unquoted	5.12—17
November 1932		5.10—16
December 1932		5.07—17
January 1933	5.14	5.06—17
February 1933		5.06—17
March 1933	5.16	5.07—17

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York Liverpool:—Jany. 371. March 364, May 362.
Bombay Liverpool:—Broach April-May 202.
Liverpool May 5.05 Rs. 18 at Exchange 1.6.
Bombay New York.—Broach April May 2.02.
New York May 6.48 Rs. 7-1/4 at 3.44 7/16 Cross Rate.

April 1933		5.08—17
May 1933	5.18	5.10—16
June 1933		5.10—16
July 1933	5.19	5.10—16
August 1933		5.09—16
September		5.09—16
October		5.09—16
Middling Spot		5.47—08

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).
New York, Oct. 17.

January	6.39
March	6.48
May	6.58

New York. Noon Call—

January	6.38
March	6.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool Oct. 17.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	7.53
November	7.59
December	7.56
January 1933	7.67
March 1933	7.75
May 1933	7.83
July 1933	7.90
F G F Spot	7.99

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool Oct. 17.

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.93
Fine (Good Staple)	5.05
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.17
C. P. OOMRA	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.02
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
BENGAL—	
Good	4.16
Fully Good	4.26
Fine	4.36
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.26
Fine	4.36
Superfine	4.46

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 17.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C £14-1/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London register, £119.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £8
National Bank of India £44-1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent £109-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent £100-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £55.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £78-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £90.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 Sterling Loan £109.
Consols, 2-1/2 per cent £77-3/8.
War Loan, 5 per cent £102-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £108-3/4.

LONDON METAL.
London, Oct. 17.

Copper Braziers £44.
Yellow Metal £37-3/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14-3/8.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16
Tin English Ingot £152-1/4.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 17.

Silver—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	17-11/16
Forward	17-3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 17.

Bar Gold Fine oz. £5-19-10.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-11/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-51/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 month 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 17.

T T London on Berlin 14.49.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.56-1/4.
T T London on Brussels 24.78.
T T London on Madrid 42.06
T T London on Milan 67.31.
T T London on Berne 17.83
T T London on Paris 87.71.
T T London on Prague 116.25.
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.44-5/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 17.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton. £12/3/9 Oct/Nov. sellers.
Rapeseed Torio. Hull/Continent. £12/0/0 Oct/Nov. sellers.

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with a strengthening, body-building course of SCOTT'S Emulsion

How every proud mother longs to see her boy always strong and healthy, always at his best. Just give him SCOTT'S Emulsion and you need have no fear. SCOTT'S Emulsion builds his body, hardens his bones and maintains health. It wards off children's ailments and epidemic diseases. It gives your boy a better chance in life.

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SCOTT'S EMULSION
The Protector of Life
SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the world's finest cod liver oil—the richest in the vitamins which promote health and strength.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 18.

TAXABLES.

	Rs. a.
3-1/2 p.c. G.P. notes	75- 5
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	97-10
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	96-10
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	84-12
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100- 0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	93-12
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100- 8
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	101- 6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	101- 0
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101- 2
5-1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	103- 7
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-14
6-1/2 1935 T Bonds	105- 8

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	107-13
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101-10
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	107- 3

STATE LOANS.

5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	105- 8

CORPORATION LOANS
TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	80- 0
4 p.c. M.Deb. 1974	79- 0
5 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	94- 0
6 p.c. M.Deb. 1954	100- 0
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105- 4
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	105- 0

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes.
26/6 Oct/Nov. quoted.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes.
26/3 Oct/Nov. quoted.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
27/ Oct/Nov. sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcles.
No offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Oct. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C. and F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 8/1-12/ sellers.
C. and F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 8/2-1/2 sellers.
C. and F Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 8/2-1/4 sellers.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bar Gold ready	29-8-0
Sovereigns ready	18-7-0
Sovereigns November	18-8-3
Sovereigns Tejimandi	0-4-3
Bar Silver ready	55-11-0
October delivery	55-12-0
November delivery	55-14-6
November Tejimandi	0-15-0

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 17.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bale
Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bale

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Oct. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-3/4

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 18.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. 1/6 3/32
D.D. 1/6 3/32
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T T 1/6 1/8 Dec.
D.D. 1/6 1/8.
T.T. 1/6 3/32 January.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1/6 3/16.
D.D. 1/6 7/32.
3 months 1/6 9/32 Oct./Dec.
3 months 1/6 1/4 Jan /Feb.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE:—
T.T. 385
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 384
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T T 383.
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 659
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D.D. 669.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:
D.D. 64 1/2.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 91.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 days 87.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 90.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING:—
D D 117-1/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 154 7/8.
JAVA BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 64 1/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.44 1/2 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/8 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/4 1/2 18th inst.
London/Paris 87.75 17th inst.
London/Belgium 24.78 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.83 17th inst.
London/Italy 67.25 17th inst.
London/Berlin 14.49 17th inst.
London/Holland 8.56 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.47 17th inst
London/New York 3.44 1/2 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, dull
Gold 15th inst. £5:19:10; 17th inst. £5:19:10
Silver London Ready 15th inst. 17 11/16; 17th inst. 17 11/16.
Silver London Forward 15th inst. 17 13/16; 17th inst. 17 13/16.
Silver New York Ready 15th inst. 27 3/4; 17th inst. 27 5/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15th inst. 25/32 p.c.; 17th inst. 25/32 p.c
London Discounts 6 Mos 15th inst 1 3/32 p.c.; 17th inst. 1 3/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent. 3 months 2 per cent. 6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Vad 5, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 18 1351
Parsi—Ardibeshu 13, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 34m.
Sunset—6h. 14m.
High Tide—2-20, 13-45.
Low Tide—8-04, 19-52.

Phases of the moon. Last Quarter 22nd Oct 10h 44m p.m. New Moon 29th Oct 8h 4m p.m. First quarter 5th Nov

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"My Christine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"My Wife." Family Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Devil May Care." To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
R[illegible] 6.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Congress Dances" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Dance Team. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, [illegible] 6-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Guiru-Zareena" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, Selection of Gramophone records; 7 p.m. P. N. Dewoolker's light music; 9 p.m, news in Hindi.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ:—Under the auspices of the above Samaj Thula Puranam is being conducted daily by Sjt. Sreenivasa Iyengar alias Ramayanam Iyengar between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. in the Samaj premises No. 1 Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ:—The Bombay Arya Samaj has resolved to observe "Dayanand Week" from 29-10-32 to 5-11-32 to remove untouchability.

29th October (Divali) which is Maharishi Dayanand Nirvana Day will mark the inauguaration of the week.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A social and the adjourned general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KANDIVALI CATTLE BREEDING FARM:—Very complimentary remarks have been made by A. Cuver, Col. Animal Husbandary Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, when he visited the Bombay Cow-Rakshak Mandali's Kandivali Cattle Breeding Farm, along with the Imperial Dairy Expert Mr. Kothawalla and the live Stock Expert Mr. E. J. Bruen, on Sunday last.

SECRETARIES' CO-OP. TRAINING CLASS:—The Girgaum Co-operative Institute have decided to hold a Secretaries Training Class from the 10th November. There will be two lectures per week, and students will be taken to some Co-operatibe societies and institutions for practical training.

The class will be conducted in Marathi. Secretaries and workers of the Co-operative Societies, Primary Teachers and others who are interested in this movement are requested to enlist their names at the office of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, between 8 to 10 a.m. on week days.

"Priti-Bhojan With Harijans!"

Under the auspices of Anti-untouchability League of Bombay a second Pritibhojan will take place on Sunday next at 5 p.m (S.T.) at Co-operative Institute Building, Bake House Lane, Fort.

Admission fee is Re. 1/ per head. A limited number of tickets will be issued, and are available at Anti-untouchability League C/o Hindoo Office, Marjid Bunder Road.

2. Sjt. J. K Mehta, C/o Indian Merchants Chamber's Office Marzban Road, Fort.

3. Sjt. Vaikunthrai Lalubhai Shamaldas C/o Bombay Co-operative Bank, Appollo St. Fort

SJT. P TANDON RELEASED

(From A Correspondent.)

GONDA, October 18.

Sjt. Pursdottamdas Tandon was released from Gonda jail, after serving full term of imprisonment.

He was convicted in December 1931 at Allahabad, transferred to this jail from Naini in January last, instead of proceeding to Lahore he is stopping at Lucknow and a few places on the way reaching Allahabad before Dewali festival.

KHATAU MAKANJEE MILLS

Fifty-Sixth Annual General Meeting

The fiftyeighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company was held on Oct. 14, at the registered office of the Company. The Director's report for the year ended June 30, 1932 together with the audited statement of accounts was passed unanimously at the meeting.

During the period under report the company showed a profit of Rs. 2,22875-5-8, deducting from which the Agent's commission of Rs. 22,287-8-6, the balance of Rs 2,00,5,7-13-2 has been carried over by the directors to the Machinery Depreciation Fund.

Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw and D. M Morarji who in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, retired from the Board Directora e, were re-elected. Mr Morarji M. Khatau has been appointed ex-officio Director of the Company.

The report states that "the mill buildings, machinery (boilers excepted) and stock-in-trade at Bombay and upcountry have been insured against fire for Rs. 99,37,590/; also the mill profit and fixed charges are insured for Rs. 7,000,000/ for a period of 12 months including riot and civil commotion risks. The assets have also been insured against riot and civil commotion risks".

The Directors realised as interest from the Seth Gordandas Khatau Memorial Fund Rs. 11,752-3-5 and have spent on medical relief Rs 5,735-4-6 and on creach room establishment Rs. 1,113-3-0. The surplus balance of Rs. 4,903-11-11 along with the last year's balance of Rs. 46,178-3-6 is in current account with the Company.

COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Le Tuckett Beats Miki

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 18.

In the Queen's Club Covered Courts Championships Women's Doubles Final, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Round beat Misses. Ingram and Yorke 6|2, 6|4.

In the Men's Doubles Final Le Tuckett beat Japanese Miki Yamagishi 4|6, 6|3, 6|4, 6|4.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

Abrogation Announced In Commons

LONDON, October 18.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Thomas announced abrogation of Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty.—Reuter.

"JUTTA" NOT ALLOWED IN HIGH COURT

Advocate's Experience At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

An advocate of Bombay, at present a resident of Motiwala Dharamshala at Gokul in Muttra District, had a disconcerting experience to-day, when he entered one of the court-rooms upstairs in the Allahabad High Court Buildings. He had violated the rule of disallowing the wearing of an Indian country pattern shoes in any portion of the building upstairs, and he was called out by a constable and asked to deposit his shoes down-stairs.

The advocate complied with the order but handed over an application to the Chief Justice and other judges asking the removal of the ban, which caused great inconvenience to the people hailing from countryside.

The Swastik League

The Swastik League, Bombay, held its first social gathering on Sunday the 16th instant in Laxmi Baug at New Bhatwadi, Girgaum. The function was attended by a large number of members of the League including the president of the League, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law; the vice-president, Mr. J. R. Ghatpure, Advocate and the G.O.C. of the League's Volunteer Corps Prof. Gajendragadkar.

After some interesting programmes of music and mimicry were gone through dinner was served in Indian style. In the course of the dinner Mr. M. R. Jayakar, observed that the League which was founded a few years ago ago for the promotion of physical culture amongst the Hindus had incidentally several other objects one of them being the bringing about of complete solidarity in the Hindu community. He said he missed on that occasion the presence of his so-called depressed class friends who were now being brought closer to the other members of the Hindu community. "This" said the speaker "looks like the unfolding of the future of India".

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in thanking the League on behalf of the guests remarked that the time had come when the so-called depressed classes should mix with the other Hindus of their own accord and without waiting for being invited. They should no longer continue to remain under the impression that they were segregated.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF HINDALGI JAIL HUNGER STRIKE

Allegations Of Ill-Treatment Of Politicals Denied

Allegations regarding the ill-treatment of civil disobedience prisoners appear in the Press from time to time based apparently on false information given by released prisoners. For example, two local papers in the Belgaum District recently published a sensational account of how two prisoners were kicked by the Jail Superintendent and the Jailor at Hindalg. Jail, as a result of which the political prisoners went on hunger strike. It was also stated that food was withheld from the prisoners and that some were selected for whipping, etc.

SENT TO CELLS

The facts are that there has been no persecution of civil disobedience prisoners at Hindalgi Jail. These prisoners consider that they should be treated differently to other prisoners and given only a half task. They also demanded that work should step for the day at 1 p.m. Their request having been refused, they deliberately refused to do the work alloted to them and disciplinary action had to be taken, and six of the ring leaders who refused to do work were sent to punishment cells. As a result, a number of prisoners went on hunger strike for a few days. The two prisoners who were alleged to have been kicked by the Superintendent and the Jailor refused to come out of their cell when ordered to do so by the Superintendent, and they were lifted up by the Jailor and the Subedar, whereupon they both walked out quietly and took their place with the other prisoners. There was no beating whatsoever nor has whipping been inflicted on any prisoners.

Another complaint, which appeared in a Poona paper, was to the effect that Mr. Govind Rao Deshpande was in a serious condition in the Nasik Jail and that the Jail officials refused permission to a relative to see him. It is correct that Mr. Govindd Rao Deshpande has been in the prison hospital but he was never seriously ill, while his wife, his sister and two friends were granted an interview with him the day before the paper published its allegations.

BREACH OF INDISCIPLINE

Stories have also appeared in the press regarding harassment of civil disobedence prisoners in the Thana Jail. It is alleged that one prisoner was forcibly removed to his cell and that he and three other prisoners were punished for breach of discipline, the sentence being solitary confinement and fetters; also that his bed was confiscated and he had to lie on the cold floor in spite of his rheumatism which reduced him to a helpless condition, and although he told the Jail doctor about his illness the doctor did nothing about it. The facts in this case are that the individual in question refused to be locked up like other prisoners, resulting in his having to be bodily carried to his barrack, a gross breach of discipline for which he was duly punished. His bed was never confiscated but was, like the bedding of all other prisoners, required to be exposed to the sun for a few hours daily. This prisoner was admitted to the hospital for rheumatism on the morning of the 19th September and was released the same evening when his fine was paid.

JAIL BIRDS ALL

Prosecution Witnesses Admit Their Jail Record

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN KAMATIPURA MURDER CASE

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Three prosecution witnesses, including "Ravan", the principal Crown witness were examined today before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court in the sensational case in which Mr. S. K Pupala, an ex-Corporator member of the Peace Committee and the Hindu Relief Committee during Bombay riots, Mr. Moreswar Nursoji, a well-known resident of Kamatipura and five other Hindus are charged with murder, rioting being members of an unlawful assembly and destroying evidence. Eight other Hindus who are wanted in this case are absconding.

The prosecution case against the accused (mainly against the first two), is that during the Hindu-Muslim riots in the city in May last, meetings of Hindus of the Kamatipura locality were held in the Maruthi Temple, and the first two accused with two other absconders exhorted the crowd to attack the Muslims. The speakers informed the crowd as to how the Hindus were being beaten in the other parts of the city and instigated them to attack Muslims.

It is further alleged by the prosecution that on May 15, a Tajia was destroyed and the next day it was burnt by Hindus of the locality in which the accued took part. On May 16, a Muslim was murdered on the 10th Lane Kamatipura and the body of the Muslim was thrown into the sewers through a manhole. Here also the accused are alleged to have taken a prominent part.

FROM JAIIL TO WAR.

At to-day's hearing, 'Ravan' further cross-examined by Mr. S. G Velinker said that the two prosecution witnesses, Shanker and Shamji were known to him since 1914. All the three who were then serving terms of imprisonment in jail, were sent to Basra to take part in the Great War. Witness was arrested by the Byculla Police during September this year for being in possession of a knife, and the case against him for the contravention of the Police Commissioner's order against the carrying of lethal weapons would come before the Sixth Court on November 4.

How did you come to know Samson Simon alias Babu, a witness in the case?—I was selling charas, and Babu used to come to me to smoke charas.

Had you a liience to sell charas? —No.

LOST CASTE.

But Babu is a jiew, and you are a Maratha?—As to that, I have lost my caste and religion since I went to jail.

Had you a licence to sell charas? I do not know.

Is he as respectable as you are?

As the witness remained silent, the Magistrate remarked: "He is feeling modest."

"Ravan" further stated that he had mentioned the names of Messrs. Pupala and Nursoji to the police on the very first occasion. During the meetings that were held in the Maruthi temple, both Pupala and Moreswar addressed the crowd. On the morning of May 16, a Siddick boy was assaulted by Papa and Shivaram (absconders) at the corner of the 7th Lane, Kamatipura. And the murder of the Muslim took place at about 2-30 p.m. the same day.

SAFETY FIRST.

Why did you mention about the murder to Allu Ebrahim?—Because I am a damaged character, and I thought I might be arrested since it happened in the locality where I lived. I did it for my own safety.

The next prosecution witness Shamji Visram, stated that on May 16, he and his friend Shanker were sitting near the Maruthi temple, when they saw "Ravan" coming from the 5th lane saying that the Tajia had been burnt. After that, all of them sat down and began to smoke 'charas.'

13 YEARS IN JAIL.

The rest of his evidence corraborated "Ravan's" evidence.

Cross-examined by the defence council the witness stated that he had served in all 13 years of jail life and had received sixty stripes and most of the sentences were for theft and house breaking. He was in Visapur jail recently but he had not met Allu Ebrahim there. On September 26, he was arrested by the DeLisle Road police under some charge (of which he knew nothing). He was released on October 3.

"WELL-KNOWN DADA."

Further the witness stated that "Ravan" was well-known as a Dada in the locality although the witness himself was not one. At the time of the assault on the Muslim, "Ravan" was sitting with him. The first assault on the Muslim took place on the 9th lane corner, just about 20 feet away from where they were seated.

The witness admitted having been arrested once for gambling and fined. He knew Allu Ebrahim only since the last one and a half months, as people were pointing out Allu as the "famous" Allu.

What do you mean by that famous Allu?

Allu was once an informant to the police, regarding illicit traffic in 'charas.'

Do you understand Telugu?

No, I do not.

Then in what language did Moreswar say that the Muslim was coming?

He said it in Marathi.

The third prosecution witness Shanker Idu, a pan shop keeper at Mazagaon corroborated the previous witness.

ONLY ONCE, BUT——

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, the witness stated that he had been to jail only once, and that was when he was only 17. Then the witness admitted having gone for three months more to jail for attempted house breaking.

Mr. Velinker who had a list of the previous convictions of all the three prosecution witnesses was insistant on getting out the exact number of years that the witnesses had spent in jail. "Ravan" the first witness, after being questioned many times agreed to have spent about 18 years of his life in jail. The next witness Shamji admitted his 13 years of jail life. The present witness also admitted, only after being questioned many times, that he had first one year, then three months for attempted house breaking and the third time six months for house trespass with the intention of committing theft.

Further cross-examined, the witness stated that he had not mentioned about the murder to anyone before mentioning it to the police two months after the incident took place. He was sent for by the police and "Ravan" with some constables came to his place and took him. He knew that "Ravan" was a well-known Dada.

Further examination of the witness was postponed to Wednesday.

Messrs S. G. Velinker; A. R. Gadkari; S. B. Awar and J. T. Parulker appeared for the defence, while the prosecution was conducted by Mr. W. K. Manker.

Mr. M Kaderbhoy is watching on behalf of the prosecution witnesses.

LAST [illegible] NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 18.

Previous Closing ...	3.44 5/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.44 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 18.

Previous Closing ...	3.44 5/8
To-day's Opening ...	3.44 5/8
To-day's Closing ...	3.44 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Ormoy Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Oct. 18.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.31
To-day's Opening Rate	6.36
Difference ...	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.33
Difference ...	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION
April/May ... Rs. 201

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Previous Closing Rate ...	5.06
To-day's Opening Rate ...	5.05
Difference ...	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate ...	5.14
Difference ...	+.08

LONDON [illegible] MARKET
London, Oct. 18.

Silver Ready ...	17 3/4
Higher ...	1/16
Silver Forward ...	17 13/16
Higher ...	1/16

Market:—China bought.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Oct. 18.

1st Settlement ...	55 13 0
2nd Settlement ...	55 13 0
3rd Settlement ...	56 2 0
Gold ...	29 12 0
Guinea ...	18 12 0

CONGRESSMEN!
YOU ARE FIGHTING THE DRINK EVIL BUT WHICH IS THE GREATER EVIL—
DRINK OR PROHIBITION?
DON'T COME TO CONCLUSIONS
WAIT TILL YOU SEE
THE WET PARADE
NEXT SATURDAY AT THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT THE RIALTO M.-G.-M.'S GREAT AIR EPIC.
6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Picture Thousands Defied Death to Make
HELL DIVERS
with a great cast including
WALLACE BEERY

LOVE-STRICKEN YOUTH

Letters Not Read In Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"It is a love affair with which we are not concerned," said the Coroner of Bombay, referring to the cause that led to the death of a Mangalorean youth, who committed suicide yesterday by taking a dose of sulphuric acid. At the inquest held to-day over the body of T. K. Rao, a verdict of death was accordingly returned by the jury.

Mr. H. Srinivasarao, proprietor of the Laxmi Nivas Hotel, Lamington Road, giving evidence, stated that T. K. Rao came to Bombay eight years ago and had been staying in his hotel as a boarder since then. Yesterday morning about 8, a hotel servant informed the witness that Rao, who was lying on the Terrace was vomitting and striking his head against the floor. The witness went up and seeing that Rao was in a serious condition sent for a doctor, who came immediately and suggested that the police might be sent for.

LETTERS UNDER PILLOW.

The Lamington Road police, who were informed, came only to find the man dead. The dead body was removed to the morgue.

Bundles of letters were discovered under Rao's pillow. In one of these letters Rao stated, besides other things, that he was committing suicide and the liquid that he used was sulphuric acid.

None of the letters written by Rao was read in court.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY

The following are the remittances to the Home Treasury in pounds sterling:—

	During the week ending April 1932	From 1st to the 15th Oct. 1932.	15th Oct. 1932
Sterling purchased in India	1,051,000	11,126,000	
Sterling taken over in London	Nil	715,000	
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserved	Nil	3,750,000	
Total	1,051,000	8,151,000	

SWADESHI DEPOT TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

The opening ceremony of a Swadeshi Depot at Seth Nagardas Valsaraj Qaliat Nevi, Vatsaraj Lane, opp. Railway line, G.I.P., Matunga, will be performed to-day (Wednesday) from 4 to 10 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. E.S. Yocen of General Motors India, Ltd. will perform the ceremony which will be followed by light refreshments, group photograph and vocal music.

COCHIN HARBOUR

Secretariat Conference

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The question who should be vested with civil and criminal jurisdiction in Cochin Harbour was discussed at a Conference today at the Secretariat between representatives of the Madras Government and those of the Travancore and Cochin Durbars. The Cochin Durbar has been unwilling to part with sovereign rights within the harbour. The view is held that civil and criminal jurisdiction should vest in a single agency which would obviate the difficulties of two authorities functioning in the same harbour. The Conference meets again to-morrow.—A.P.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. THE RIALTO M.-G.-M.'S GREAT AIR EPIC.
The Picture Thousands Defied Death to Make
HELL DIVERS
with a great cast including
WALLACE BEERY

POPULAR REVIVALS!—
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 10 P. M.
The Romantic Prince
RAMON NOVARRO
Sings! Loves! Thrills!
IN M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL ROMANCE
DEVIL MAY CARE
TO-MORROW, THUR. OCT. 20TH
THE INIMITABLE JOKERS
LAUREL & HARDY
IN THE LAUGH EPIC
PARDON US
FRIDAY, OCT. 21ST
STAR-STUDDED WITH NAMES PICKED BEAUTIES & CHORUSES
HOLLYWOOD REVUE
Seize This Opportunity!
IT WON'T BE REPEATED

PATHE CINEMA.
IS CLOSED
TO-DAY (Wednesday).
For the installation of the most modern and up-to-date.
TALKING PICTURE APPARATUS
RE-OPENING
THURSDAY, the 20th October with
CONGRESS DANCES
THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
Bookings for Tuesday and Wednesday will stand good for Thursday or any other day at the request of clients.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1932

NO IGNORING THE CONGRESS

The wires are humming all over the country with the guesses of special correspondents and inspired news agencies regarding preparations for the next sessions of the Round Table Conference. But reading between the lines of all those suggestions, hints, innuendoes about the personnel, programme and the ultimate results of such a Conference, we cannot help asking ourselves if those interested are not counting the chikens before they are hatched

INTRIGUING.

The delay in the announcement of the personnel is intriguing many who feel their own chances might be injured if the events take an unexpected turn, and if those now sought to be excluded are introduced into the personnel of the Conference. For our part, we have no hesitation in declaring that the Conference will never prove the success that its ardent advocates desire it to be, so long as the main current of political opinion in India remains unconciliated, and is non-participating in consequence.

CONGRESS MUST BE THERE.

There can be no difference of opinion in any honest mind regarding this main question of Indian constitutional reform. Does it not then behove the leaders and champions of the Conference idea, if they—as we believe,—genuinely desire the real success of their venture to make one more effort, and secure the participation of the Congress in the third,—and, we trust, the last—sessions of this Conference?

ALTERED CIRCUMSTANCES.

We repeat this suggestion in the earnest belief that circumstances have, by recent developments, so materially altered that the obstacles in the path of the Congress participation are very substantially reduced. The Lucknow Conference has laid the foundation of that Indian unity, which, we trust, will very shortly be cemented by an all-India agreement on the most thorny issue in the main constitutional problem. The messages inter-changed between Hindu and Muslim leaders make it amply evident that that consummation is a question of a few days at most.

ONLY GUARANTEE.

If the communal tangle is thus solved, we can see no material difference of opinion on the vital issues revealed by the deliberations of the last two sessions, that could at all thwart the achievement of a satisfactory settlement all-round. And the leaders of Indian public opinion, thus agreed and unanimous on the main issues, cannot fail to recognise that the settlement they negotiate will lack the one and only guarantee every such settlement should have for its success, namely, the willing acceptance by the people of the country concerned. So long as the National Congress is non-participating, that consent and concurrence is unthinkable. We trust, therefore, the leaders of public opinion will, for their own sake, use every endeavour to remove this obstacle in the way of their success.

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

There is, we realise, the difficulty caused by the firm determination of Government not to hold parleys with the Nationalist elements so long as the threat of Civil Disobedience is held out against them; and the equal determination, on the other side, of no weakening so long as the Ordinance regime is maintained. If we stress words only, and speak in terms of prestige, the barque of our national pogress must lie indefinitely on the rocks. But is there really anything more than a matter of prestige on either side in this unhappy impasse? And must such a matter of prestige stand in the way of accomplishing the substance of Swaraj?

IN THEIR OWN INTEREST.

Despite their Ordinances,—or, perhaps, because of these Ordinances,—Government must have realised the hold the Congress programme has got upon the popular mind in the country. Government must, for their own sake, and for the sake of their own ideals of peace and order in the land, realise that the Congress, as it is now led and inspired, is the only effective guarantee against those forces of disorder and terrorism, which are universally deplored and condemned, but which nevertheless continue to take their toll.

THE WAY OUT.

Peace with the Congress, settlement satisfactory to the country at large, is the only way permanently to put an end to these ravages. And, on the other hand, the Nationalist elements must also understand that their tactics would, at the very best, be of negative value. It is an open question if the tactics have succeeded this time, even to the extent they succeeded last time. Realising such an end to their movement, we have no doubt the leaders of the advanced wing of Nationalist opinion in India would modify their tactics, if Government would, at the same time, call off the Ordinance regime. The peace concluded in the Bombay Cotton Market is an apt illustration of the good results that can be achieved if wise counsels will prevail in time. We would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the moderate and reasonable elements on either side to consider seriously if the moment had not arrived when the ideas of empty prestige should be dropped, and a genuine effort made at mutual conciliation.

Towards A Settlement

The hope of the Lucknow Conference leading soon to a complete communal settlement is based not merely on sentiment, as some of our critics imagine, but on many undeniable facts. To mention but a few, a brief examination of the farthest position taken up by Nationalist India in the attempt to meet Muslim demands and of the farthest position reached by the Muslims in their attempt to meet the Nationalist view-point will show that the distance between the two positions is short and bridgeable.

THE CONGRESS SCHEME.

It may be recalled that the Congress Working Committee, at its meeting held in Bombay in July 1931, suggested for adoption by the country a solution of the communal problem as "a compromise between the proposals based on undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism," adding at the same that the Congress was bound by the Lahore resolution to accept "without reservation any other scheme if it commands the acceptance of all the parties concerned." The main provisions of this Congress scheme are: (1) Joint electorates shall form the basis of representation; and "for the Hindus in Sind, Muslims in Assam and the Sikhs in the Punjab and N. W. F. Provinces and for Hindus and Muslims in any province where they are less than 25 per cent. of the population seats shall be reserved in the federal and provincial legislatures on the basis of population with the right to contest additional seats". (2) Sind shall be constituted into a separate province "provided that the people of Sind are prepared to bear the financial burden of the separated province." (3) "The residiary powers shall vest in the federating units, unless on further examination it is found to be against the best interests of India." (4) In the formation of federal and provincial cabinets, the interests of minority communities should be recognised by convention, and the appointments in the services shall be made by non-party public service commissions "which shall have due regard to efficiancy of the public service as well as to the principle of equal opportunity to all communities for a fair share in the public services." It may be noted that despite some vagueness on certain points the above provisions indicate a fair approach to the demands of the communalist Muslims.

ENCOURAGING.

The scheme has not yet been accepted either by the All-India Muslim Conference or by the Hindu Mahasabha. But it is significant and encouraging that the working Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind at its meeting held at Saharanpur in August, 1932, gave a fair measure of support to the scheme while suggesting certain alterations in important details. As the Lucknow Conference has generally endorsed the Saharanpur resolutions except the one on the form of electorates, they deserve careful consideration. The Ulema's Conference unreservedly accepted the Congress suggestion about joint electorates. But as a modified form of joint electorates now seems a more acceptable compromise to most Muslims, it may be confidently hoped that the question of electorates by itself is now as good as solved though its final definite solution depends upon the acceptance by the Hindus and Sikhs of the other claims of the Muslims.

NOTABLE ADVANCE.

The Saharanpur resolutions also provided: (1) "There shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal. But in case any minority community were to demand reservation for itself, seats shall be reserved for the communities according to their population in all other provinces." (2) Sind shall be constituted into a separate province and its administration shall be sufficient for its expenditure. (3) The residuary powers shall vest in federal units "unless all the provinces agree that the same be given to the Federal Assembly." (4) All appointments shall be made by a non-party public services commissioners which "shall have due regard to the principle that no community is deprived of its due share according to its numerical proportion. ..... And every community shall be entitled to its just share in the formation of federal and provincial cabinets." It will be seen that these resolutions are not so different from the corresponding ones of the Congress as not to admit of mutual adjustment. The provision dispensing with reservation altogether in the Punjab and Bengal is indeed an improvement upon the Cong.. s proposal.

HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

Till the other day the fear was that the Saharanpur resolutions might not be acceptable to the bulk of the Muslim community. But since the Lucknow Conference has declared that "this Conference has reached complete unanimity on Muslim demands as embodied in the resolution of the All-Parties Conference ..... and as amplified by in the resolutions of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind at their meeting in Saharanpur in 1931," it is not unreasonable to hope that most Muslims will accept the Saharanpur resolutions and will be willing to negotiate with other parties on the basis of those resolutions. If the communities concerned continue to temper their communal zeal with a due regard to the larger interests of the country the heroic efforts that are being made by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Malaviya for a settlement will not be long in being convened with full success.

A LETTER FROM LONDON

British Labour's Anaemic Support For India's Cause

(From Our Own Correspondent)

(BY AIR MAIL). LONDON, Oct. 10.

On Sunday we put our clock one hour behind. This means Winter has come. It also means the herald of bitter times ahead for the general population of the land. The current month is expected to live up to its reputation as a lively month in politics as well economics. In last October the "National" Government came into power after adopting crooked methods to deceive the electorate. In the October of 1903 Joseph Chamberlain initiated the campaign in support of Tariff Reform, which now will be under the discussion of the present Parliament during the month. Earlier than that, the country was plunged in a political whirlwind by the resignation of Lord Rosebury in the October of 1896. And so we have commenced the month with the resignations of four "National" Ministers from the Cabinet.

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

These Ministers set the ball rolling for political debates in the form of Broadcast speeches in which on behalf of the "National" Government, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir John Simon have also participated When the Ministers, who came in or went out, were thus airing themselves in support of their action, the Labour and the Conservative Parties held their annual stock-taking gatherings at Leicester and Blackpool respectively. The Labour gathering has been described as the most successful and hopeful conference the Party ever had. And it has certainly been keenly alive, amazingly optimistic and more explicitly definite in assertion of its socialist faith than any of its predecessors. The I. L. P. does not see eye to eye with the resolutions passed at Leicester. It describes the Leicester attempt as an attempt to stabilise capitalism. The I. L. P. Peers express an opinion that the Leicester resolutions guarantee continued interest to the present shareholders in industry. They place control under Public Utility Corporations, which is not socialism but capitalism, protected by the States. But whatever the critics may call it, the Labour Party has, under the driving force of its rank and file, now definitely declared itself a Socialist Party, whose programme at the next election, for good fortune or ill, will be the Socialisation of Finance and Industry.

On the subject of India, the Labour Party Conference endorsed the resolution moved by Mr. Lansbury as "an emergency resolution." The resolution declared a belief in the right of India to choose the form of government which it considered to be in harmony with its national aspirations. And this resolution was the main cause for disturbance, for the first time, during the Conference session. Of course, the opposition was not so much to the resolution but to one particular speaker. When Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India in the Labour Government, rose to speak in defence of the Labour Government's record in India there was persistent hissing and interruptions and Mr. Benn could hrdly make himself heard.

BENN'S DEFENCE.

He defended his record as Secretary for India on the grounds that a man sitting in Whitehall could only guess what was happenning in India. "He cannot do it from this end," he continued. "You must give Indians power to organise themselves, therefore, the political question comes before the economic one" and explaining his effort to cope with Indian problems while at the India Office, which was a virtual apology for failure to appreciate the Indian point of view, Mr. Benn was tremendously hissed. But gradually he won his audience, because he told his comrades "we found India sullen, resentful and unwilling to co-operate. At the Round Table Conference, there was hardly a man who would have come to London to meet Lord Birkenhead. India was insulted. This National Government has destroyed the R. T. C. Mr. MacDonald came down with the set purpose of closing the conference before it really approached the questions which it met to consider.

"CONVICT 99."

The ex-Secretary was thus revealing the inner working of the Labour Cabinet, which succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of the Indian National Congress only at the second Round Table Conference which was held when the "National" Government was in power. But the audience at Leicester took a kindly view of the Labour Secretary. They did it for the simple reason they had heard plenty of bitter denunciation of the National Government for all the ills of the Indian people at the present moment. Mr. Benn has by now forgotten and he helped his audience to forget that the Labour Government was responsible for repression in India. It is comforting to hear Mr. Benn say now that "when Gandhi began to fast the National Government came to him and begged him to leave prison as once the gaolers had begged St. Paul to do. But as soon as Gandhi had won in three days a concession to the depressed classes which all the pressure of the British Government failed to secure they clanged the prison doors once more, and the man who had been Mahatma became to the British Government only Convict 99." No wonder by the time Mr. Benn resumed his seat he had completely conquered his audience, and he received warmer applause at the end than any other speaker at Leicester.

BLACKPOOL RESOLUTIONS.

Hardly Mr. Wedgwood Benn's words on India were uttered than Blackpool, where the Conservative 'gala' was held, answered Leicester. It was the 59th Annual Conference of the Unionist Party at which nearly 2,000 delegates were present. Th Party's Txecutive has secured a victory over the "enfants terrible" of the Party on the Government's Indian policy. But though the big bosses have succeeded, they could not achieve victory without listening to the plain speeches of the die-hard "firm hand" thinkers of the Party. Mr. Churchill was unable to hoist the flag of Revolt owing to indisposition but he took measures to advise the delegates on the step they should take. In a letter to the Party Headquarters in his Constituency, Winston Churchill tried to induce the conference to make a stand on the Indian question before it is too late. The issues, he says, will be settled by the bargains and compromise of coalition Cabinets and enforced by the hard mechanism of party whips. When policy is to some extent fluid, the Unionist Party, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, should stand by the Simon Report. His representatives at the Blackpool Conference asserted this fact when they said that if Indians wish to prove their fitness for responsibility, let them first make a success of governing the provinces. They advised their colleagues in the Cabinet to keep intact the responsibility of the Central Government of India to the Imperial Parliament.

TOO LATE.

The Officials of the Unionist Party at the Blackpool Conference admitted that that policy is excellent one but it is too late now to adopt it. They were able to convince their colleagues at the Conference that it would have been better to allow Indians to gain experience in the provinces bestore introducing the principle of responsibility at the Centre, but Lord Irwin's declaration about Dominion Status and the subsequent proceedings of the R. T. C. make it impossible for the British Government without breach of faith to maintain intact the responsibility of the Government of India to Imperial Parliament. On their part they believe that psychologically it is too late to govern India for her good. The proceedings at Blackpool indicate a fight between those who want to close eyes to facts and those who can adopt themselves to circumstances.

Notes of the Day

Evasive Answer.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale asked a question in the Bombay Legislative Council as to whether the Bombay Government have carried out the rules laid down by the Government of India regarding the classification of prisoners and, if not, what is the test they have adopted in the classification. The question was not worded carefully enough to prevent evasion. As could have been expected, Government said "yes" to the first part of the question, and the words "if not" in the second part helped them to shirk indicating the test by saying that "the question does not arise" If Mr. Bakhale had only asked what is Government's test in classifying prisoners, evasion would have been more difficult, though perhaps not impossible. We wish Mr. Bakhale had also asked for the percentage of "A" and "B" class prisoners among Indian and European prisoners.

Provincial Second Chambers.

It is said that at the instance of the Government of India the Madras Government will table a motion in the ensuing session of the Legislative Council with a view to raising a discussion on the question of establishing a Second Chamber in the Province. Provincial autonomy at least being now inevitable, is it desired by Government to load it with undemocratic institutions like Provincial Second Chambers? Zamindars and other so-called large-stake-holders will no doubt hail the proposal, though here as elsewhere their attempts to usurp undue power through such obsolete methods will only increase public discontent and hasten the doom of every kind exploitation. It is to be hoped that the non-official members of the Council will not vote on this or any other constitutional question.

A White Elephant.

The discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation over the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality threatens to be almost interminable. All the arguments for and against have been brought forward dozens of times and no new light can be thrown on the situation. The question to be decided is whether the Corporation want the Trust to be transferred to them in the present conditions, and what additional financial help they require from the Government before they can agree to manage it. Every one knows that the Trust is a white elephant, with huge liabilities and small assets and smaller income. The Government in their embarrassed financial condition are anxious to hand over the Trust to the Corporation. No doubt under the Act the Government can force the Municipality to take over the liability whether the latter wants it or not.

Disappearing Scruples.

When the Trust was being managed by the Government dominated committee, with a nominee of their own as the chairman, the popular voice was drowned in the clamour of officials for more expenditure on hair-brained schemes. Of course, no one then expected such a prolonged depression which would leave the Improvement Trust treasury empty, with huge liabilities to pay. But that is no reason why the public should suffer for official improvidence and incapacity. To lighten their financial burdens the Bombay Government have not scrupled to take over even those sources of revenue which they ought to have made over to the Corporation But the Corporation ought to make up their mnd, without loss of time regarding this vital question.

Bombay Untouchability League.

We are glad that at last the Bombay Provincial Board of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League has been formed by Messrs. G. D. Birla and A. V. Thakkar, who were authorised to organise the League by the Bombay public meeting held on the 30th September. We shall be glad to know if the organisers have framed a regular constitution for the League, indicating the powers and responsibilities of the central and the local leagues, their lines of work, and the restrictions, if any, on their methods of propaganda. In particular, we would request the Bombay Board to publish its programme of work as early as possible. Before publishing the programme and appointing all the members of proposed District Committees, the Board will do well to convene a meeting of experienced workers and others who may have practical suggestions to offer.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

One of the most illogical and unconvincing editorials I have ever read in the "Times of India" appears in its issue of yesterday The writer of that article appears to have been so much put out by the adverse criticism of the report of the Indian Delegation to Ottawa that he calls it "a deplorable exhibition of political bias warping judgment." I would ask the writer himself to re-read his article and say honestly if on reconsideration he does not find that his whole article is inspired by nothing but political bias in favour of Great Britain. Of course, this is a self-imposed task of the Anglo-Indian journalist in India. For him any stick is good enough to beat the Indian critic.

* * * *

By the way, is not this question of Imperial Preference after all an issue which is as much political as economic? Does not the very word Imperial suggest the unavoidable political implication of the whole issue? It would only be a pity if the Anglo-Indian journalists did not yet realise that if India were not to be politically dependent on Britain, the question of Preference on the essential facts of the Indian economic situation would be outside the pale of practical politics.

* * * *

I am rather amused at the light-hearted manner in which the editorial of the "Times of India' suggests that even if to-day India had no political connection with Great Britain she would be knocking at the door of the British Board of Trade. This is precisely the sort of self-complacency which is partly responsible for the decline of British industrial and commercial prosperity in recent years. But on the specific issue between Britain and India, the position appears to be quite reverse to what is indicated in the "Times of India." The "Times" must be suffering from a severe lapse of memory in having forgotten what actually happened two years ago—I mean the budget time of 1930 when the Government of India proposed to raise duties on imports of cotton piecegoods from abroad.

* * * *

We were then officially told that His Majesty's Government approached the Government of India with a request to bear in mind the plight of the Lancashire manufacturers whilst deciding to levy high duties on cotton piecegoods imported from Great Britain. This is a recent illustration of Britain knocking at the door of India's Commerce Department. And one has only to study the deplorable history of the imposition of excise duty on the manufacture of cotton piecegoods in India and the constant pressure that was brought to bear upon the India Office in the past in the interest of Lancashire manufacturers. With India enjoying real fiscal autonomy, the "Times of India" would be soon disillusioned by the constant knocking at the door of the Commerce Department in India by the industrialists of Great Britain.

* * * *

I cannot understand the mysterious silence of the "Times of India" in regard to the rumoured parleys between the Congress and the European cotton merchants. It was only some time back that the "Times of India" growled itself hoarse on the question of Bombay Mill-owners entering into an agreement with the Congress. I should now be delighted to know what the "Times" thinks of the European merchants who appear to have followed in the footsteps of the Bombay Mill-owners.

MOBILISE WITHOUT DELAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. A. D. Shroff and the remarks of 'A gentleman with a Duster' regarding my suggestion that public opinion should be guided and mobilised in the right direction by commercial bodies on the question of the Ottawa Trade Agreement convince me more than ever that the necessary action should be taken without delay. I have no quarrel with the view that the present Assembly will accept the Agreement even if it is against the economic interests of India. But in spite of this, I would urge that that is no reason why the realities of the situation should not be brought out fully by a proper study of the issues raised. This alone will make the public realise the truth of the suggestions made in your columns to-day.

What I find is that from the date on which the Government Communique giving summary of the Agreement was issued no organised attempt has been made to study its effects as a whole and on each article of trade in detail. We have not yet before us the considered opinion of the various Indian commercial bodies in the country and of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Industry. Nor has any one of them protested against the difficulty of getting copies of the report of the Indian Delegation—a report which is to be the basis of legislation of far-reaching importance in a few days.—Yours etc.

C. N. VAKIL.

School of Economics,
Bombay University, Oct. 18.

TRUTH ABOUT SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Indian Merchants Refute Ministers' Insinuations

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have read with considerable apprehension the speech of the Honourable Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government to the Government of Bombay, at the opening of the All-India Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fete at Poona on the 15th September, last.

The Hon'ble Minister is reported to have said:

"You are all aware that a powerful and successful movemena has been launched in Great Britain under the motto 'Buy British.' I am not sure, however, whether you all realise that this slogan does not mean, and has never been interpreted as meaning 'Buy goods produced in Great Britain.' No such narrow interpretation has ever been accepted. The movement in Great Britain stands sor the purchase of goods throughout the entire Empire in preference to foreign products. The promoters of the movement have spent much time and money in advertising and recommending the products of every part of the British Empire, inclusive of India. It is not conceived in a spirit of narrow insularity, but aims at securing for all industrialists or primary producers, who are British subjects, preference in the chief market of the Empire." Then he proceeds to say:

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT

"Now in India our industries and industrial organisations are still far behind those of Great Britain. It is still incumbent o us,—on Government and the public alike,—to neglect no proper means for promoting the industries of our own country. We must all of us do our bes to encourage Indian industries, organised by Indian brains and manned by Indian labour. But I venture to put it to you that we should be very short-sighted if we were to allow a policy of this sort, which I am assured inspires the promotors of this Fair, to degenerate into a movement for boyco ting British goods from other parts of the Empire.

Let us by all legitimate means promote our own industries, but do not let our natural desire to further this object lead us into excesses which may recoil on our own heads.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in some places men who are at the head of the 'Buy Indian' movement are also taking a leading part in a movement which aims at the subversion of Government, and when this happens, I am sure that you will agree with me that it is incumbent on the Government to maintain a very cautious policy towards their activities."

BUY BRITISH MOVEMENT

The Hon'ble Minister appears to have read into the "Buy British" movement more than what it actually stands for. "Buy British" movement is a movement, as its name implies, for purchasing and patronage of British products. The great drive initiated by the sponsors of this movement, including some of the highest in the land, has included in its programme country-wide advertisement, in the form of posters, advertisements in the daily papers, journals and magazines, and all various and interesting forms of advertisement which the highly developed science of advertisement has evolved in the Western countries. There have been Dances, Fairs, and Bazars organised, where mannikins have paraded in the materials made in the United Kingdom. Restaurants have advertised as having specialised in an all "eat British and drink British" programme. It is true that all this propaganda had to include, to some extent, products from different parts of the Empire, as Great Britain is not producing all the different articles required for human necessities. The "Buy British" campaign, therefore, included Empire products in so far only as they were articles of necessity which were not produced in the United Kingdom. Thus, Indian Tea was given a place, as tea is not produced in the United Kingdom. The "Buy British" campaign had naturally to take into consideration the geographical, economic, agricultural and industrial limitations of Great Britain.

SWADESHI CAMPAIGN

The "Buy Indian" campaign, or Swadeshi movement has similarly to take into consideration the geographical, economic, industrial and agricultural situation of the present-day India. India is a vast agricultural country able to supply all the agricultural requirements of her population. Industrially, however, she has been left in a pretty well neglected condition, and it has been the cry for the last half a century or more of the leading publicists, financiers, industrialists, economists and political leaders that she should be undeveloped industrially as much as and as soon as possible. The response from Government to this demand has been slow and halting, and it has been left to the people to give an impetus to this industrial movement by their encouragement of the indigenous products for their own requirements as much as possible. This has beeen the genesis of the Swadeshi movement, which has not been of yesterday or today, but which has been going on in the country for several years past. The Swadeshi movement, as its name implies and indicates, is a movement for the encouragement of indigenous industries, and the Committee of the Chamber are, therefore, surprised that in his speech the Hon'ble Minister should have tried to insinuate that a movement which was restricted to encouragement of Swadeshi industries and did not include Empire products was not going on in right lines. If you have to purchase articles made in your own country, and if they are available in India, you cannot "ipso facto" purchase imported articles. It cannot be, therefore, contended that you are carrying on a wrong movement, if your purchases are restricted to articles made in your own country and do not include articles from abroad.

MISLEADING

The Committee of the Chamber have issued this Note, as they feel that the pronouncement of a Minister of Government, and the only authoritative pronouncement so far made on this subject by a Memuer of Government,—must have an official sanction, and also because it was given out that the Hon'ble Sardar had consultation with the whole Cabinet before he made this speech. There is a danger in these times that orer-zealous officials may read in this speech a sanction even for taking steps against "Buy Indian" or "Buy Swadeshi" movement and any propaganda carried on under its auspices. Government in different Provinces have given an assurance that there is no intention on their part to interfere with "bona fide" "Buy Indian or Swadeshi movement. The merit of such assurances is seriously destroyed, if the approval to Swadeshi is half-hearted and conditional. It would be most serious if the Swadeshi movement, acknowledged by all without exception to be beneficial to all classes in India, is going to be condemned by Government directly or indirectly merely because the more advanced political elements in India also advocate it. Do Government put it forward as a test of good citizenship that a man should import foreign goods and use them even when similar goods are produced in India The Committee earnestly hope that Government would take an early opportunity to set the public mind at rest on this all important question.

English Forwards Win The Match

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Twenty-thousand spectators saw the English forwards open the attack spiritedly. The Irishmen retaliated on the right but were smartly checked and the play travelled from end to end.

Johnston afte good work by Dean put the ball over the bar. The Irish halves were helping their forwards better than the English halves and this resulted in Duggan nearly scoring, Hibbs making a brilliant one-hand save.

Then Dunne shot inches wide with Hibbs out of position. Later Hibbs had to save a low drive from Moore. Barclay scored at thirty-first minute. The English halves were now feeding their forwards splendidly. At half time score stood 1/0.

On resumption the Irishmen lacked their first-half aggressiveness. Moore and Duggan once managed to elude Weaver's fine tackling but Moore was knocked into touch by Jenkinson when he was looking dangerous. The English forwards appeared to be taking things easy but sometimes showed delightful footwork. Moore put a great drive just past the English post during the closing minutes.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

Visiting Amritsar, Delhi And Allahabad

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

"There is nobody in the Punjab who does not want a settlement" said Pandit Govind Malaviya, secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to the Associated Press, when leaving for Amritsar. He said that every group had its own difficulties, the problem, therefore, was to find a solution, honourable and satisfactory, to all the parties concerned including the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians. During the conversations in the Punjab there had been frank and exhaustive discussions and each had stated their difficulties clearly. The consensus of opinion was that the negotiations should be carried on by the Panditji to see whether a satisfactory solution could be found. Panditji is going out of the Punjab with the hope that such a solution could be found.

MALAVIYAJI'S PROGRAMME.

Pandit Malaviya will settle some questions affecting the Hindus and the 'Untouchables' at Amritsar and then leave for Delhi, reaching there to-morrow morning and then proceed to Allahabad after staying in Delhi for a few hours.—A. P.

HOLD HINDU-MUSLIM-SIKH CONFERENCE

M. Mahmudullah's Appeal

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

Dr. M. Mahmudullah, Secretary, Muslim National Party and member of the Committee appointed to meet Hindu leaders, in a statement expresses great satisfaction at the resolution passed by the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, held at Lucknow and appeals to Hindu and Sikh leaders to respond to the suggestion of Pandit Malaviya to fix an early date for a larger conference and not to be too critical of the proceedings of the Lucknow meeting.—A.P.

DR. MUHAMMAD ALAM

LAHORE, October 18.

A Press Communique issued by the Director of Information Bureau says:—"Dr. Muhammad Alam has been suffering from an attack of influenza in the Mayo hospital, from which, however, he has now recovered with the result that his temperature which had risen while the attack was on, has been normal since Monday, 17th instant.

"The report which appeared in the 'Tribune' that interviews have been refused is untrue. In addition to interviews which he is permitted to have under ordinary jail rules, the prisoner has been allowed to have his wife and his brother in attendance on him since the fever started."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

Anglo-Russian Treaty Denounced

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The announcement by Mr. Thomas that Government gave on Otober 17, six months' notice of abrogation of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement came as a surprise to the House of Commons, especially to Labourites, although the Dominions Secretary explained that this step was necessitated by the Ottawa Agreements.

Mr. Thomas said that Government reached this decision mainly on the ground that having undertaken to give preferences within the British Commonwealth, Government must take all necessary steps to prevent any country frustrating preferences by dumping sweated goods.

"NOT FAIR."

Mr. Lansbury suggested that Mr. MacDonald had not treated the House of Commons fairly by denouncing the Anglo-Russian agreement before the house debated the whole of the Ottawa agreements.

But Mr. Thomas assured him that although Government were fully mindful of the previous dumping, all that they were doing was to take the necessary powers in order to deal with dumping.

Mr. MacDonald informed the House of Commons that the Preparatory Commission was expected to examine questions for the agenda of the International Economic Conference and would meet in London on October 31. A full conference would be decided upon after the Preparatory Commission had met.

TURNOVER IN TEA SHARES

POSSIBILITIES OF RESTRICTION

LONDON, October 18.

There was much increased turnover in tea shares yesterday.

The Financial News attributes this to the growing probability of some form of restriction to be agreed upon by the Indian, Ceylom and the Dutch East Indies growers. The paper remarks in connection with opposition to restrictions in Colombo that Ceylon interests in London strongly favour restriction. Therefore, it is not thought that local objections to the Government's scheme will be pressed. The Willingness to restrict is unquestionably due to the rapid fall in tea prices since spring, but it is hoped that in these trying conditions, growers will avoid the danger of panick remedies. If conditions of estates are satisfactory, shareholders should support the scheme, as arrangements are being made to ensure the subscription of at least 1,200,000 of the new shares.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE PLANES BOMB JAPANESE PLANE

Lest Bandits Will Use It

LONDON, Odtober 18.

Peiping.—Three Japanese aeroplanes bombed and destroyed the Japanese plane which had been forced down near Hailer in order to prevent its utilisation by the bandits, who had captured the occupants.—Reuter.

APPRECIATE LUCKNOW SPIRIT

NEW DELHI, October 17

Maulana Mazharuddin, Secretary, Jamiatul-Ulema-Hind, Cawnpore, in the course of a statement to the Press regarding the Lucknow negotiations says:—

"I appreciate the spirit of the resolution of the Muslim Conference in so far as it does not arrive at any definite decision owing to the absence from it of representatives of the Muslim Conference, the Muslim League, the Jamiatul-Ulema-Hind, Cawnpore and prominent persons of the Punjab and Bengal and has left the evolution of a more elaborate scheme for a bigger All-Parties Conference.

The resolution clearly proves that barring the system of electorates, there is complete unanimity among Nationalist Mussalmans and the 'Congressite' Jamiat on the remaining thirteen points. This should result at least in the Government giving a definite assurance about their acceptance without further loss of time.

The discussions about the system of electorates can be resumed only if the Hindu majority expresses its willingness to concede to the Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal greater representation than has been accorded them by the Premier in the communal Award, so that they might take full advantage of their majority in those provinces. The Committee appointed by the Lucknow Conference at Pandit Malaviya's suggestion to negotiate with Hindus and Sikhs will not serve its purpose so long as the Hindus majority does not give the above-mentioned assurance. I, however, welcome the holding of a larger All Parties Conference, and hope Sir Mahomed Iqbal's proposed All-Parties' Conference will fulfil the need."—A.P.

"Complete Unanimity"

NEW DELHI, October 17.

Syed Abdul Azeez of Patna who participated in the Lucknow Conference, in a statement says:

"Since the Poona Pact, which is an extraordinary achievement, the desire for fresh efforts to bring about a settlement of the communal questions between Hindus and Muslims has arisen in the mind of many. Encouraged by the news of Pandit Malaviya's discussion with Maulana Shaukat Ali on the communal questions at Bombay, I decided to attend the Conference, and advised Maulana Shafi Daoodi to do likewise. Those who declined to attend the meeting perhaps failed to realize that it was impossible for any Muslim leader or even a body of leaders to get the Muslims to depart from their reiterated demands which to an appreciable extent has been met by the Premier's Award, except by getting them to agree to modifications with certain safeguards. As a result of this Conference, complete unanimity amongst all Muslims present has been reached in an admirable spirit."—A.P.

GRANT FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

Bombay Council

R. R. KALE'S RESOLUTION CARRIED

POONA, October 18.

The Bombay Council to-day resumed discussion on Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale's resolution urging that the decision of the Government to reduce the grant-in-aid of local bodies for primary education be reversed and its old practice restored.

Sir Ghulam Hoosein Hidayatallah, Finance Member, speaking after the subject had been discussed at length, said that Government sympathised with the principle underlying the resolution, but he was not going to discuss claims or rights. At the same time he reminded the members that grants of all departments alike had been cut down. He could promise that consideration would be given to suggestions made by members for the taxing of Cinemas, racing and other luxuries as also the advisability of reducing the grant to the Bombay University. He thought that it might be as well to wait for the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee, whose report would be available before the budget came up. In any case the House could rest assured that if it was possible, the grant of 22 lakhs retrenched would be restored.

The Minister for education repeated this assurance and said that he hoped that house would accept it.

The mover, however, did not signify his acceptance of the suggestion to withdraw and the resolution was put and carried, Government benches remaining silent —A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Securities Quiet

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

In Share Market to-day, Jute Shares ruled steady with limited turnover. Coals: A few deals were reported at about unchange rates. Teas were practically neglected. Miscellaneous section shew no change. Government Securities were quiet.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 75/10 small lot, 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 85/2; 4½ per cent. bonds 1934 100/-; 5 per cent. bonds 1935 101/6 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1939/44 101/4; 5 per cent. loan 1929/47 100/5 small lot; 5 per cent. loan 1945/55 108/2 5 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1944 99/4 6 per cent. bonds 1933/36 101/13 small lot; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 100/1 small lot.

Banks: Central Bank 19/14 small lot; Imperial Bank fully paid 1299/8; Imperial Bank Cnty 317.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 86/8 small lot; Mymensingh Bhairabbazar (Guaranteed) 70.

Cottons: Kesoram 4/3; Kesoram pref. 104; Muir Millsord 233.

Coals: Bengal 218/8; Bengamnagpur 37/8; Burrakpur 9/11.; Mundulpur 4; Seebpore 8/12; Prem Standard 22/6 small lot.

Jute Shares:—Alliance 219/8 small lot; Albion 226; Angpoindia 271/8 small lot; Auckland pref. 108/8 small lot; Budge Budge 282 small odd lot; Howrah 40/8; Kamarhatty 390; Kankanarrah 375; Kanknarrah pref. 105; Kelvin 524 small lot; Lawrence pref. 126; Naihati 336 small lot; National 19/2; Newcentral pref. 121/8; Northbrook pref. 126; Orient 202 small lot; Wavely 1/5.

Teas:+Namburnad. ordy. 3; Tukvar 19.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/8; Bengal Chemical Chemical pref. 12/5; Benares Electric 9/4; Burn & Co. 7 per cent. pref. 94 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 5/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 32/8 small lot; Triton Insurance 153; Bararee coke 9/4 smal lot; B. I. Corporation pref. 75; British Ceylon Corporation 7/2; Howrah Oil 8 small lot; Titaghur paper ordy. 10/10; Titaghur paper defd. 3/10; Calcutta Hydraulic pressing 131; Assam Saws As. 8; Bengal Timber Trading 115; Carewand Co. 14.

Sugar Shares:—Cawnpore 29/4; Champaran 22/12; Newsavan 14/8.

Debentures: Five and half per cent. 1926/56/86 Calcutta Port Trust 100/4 small lot.—A. P.

WANTED HARD CASH

Tairsee Urges Provision For Contribution From Government

DISCUSSION ON AMALGAMATION DRAFT BILL

The proceedings of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board on Tuesday were enlivened by the amendment of Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who urged on the Trustees not to undertake the liability involved in the amalgamation of the Trust with the Bombay Municipality, until the Government agreed to embody in the Act certain financial arrangements.

Mr. Tairsee said the Government had made an agreement with the Bombay Municipal Corporation in regard to the contribution towards the primary education, but that was not carried out. They now wished to thrust upon the Corporation the liabilities of the Improvement Trust.

FINANCIAL PLAGUE.

This Trust was created first as a plague measure, and now it was a financial plague to the Corporation. The Corporation had no voice in the management of the Trust in the beginning, and now they were asked to consider the Bill clause by clause. In view of the treatment meted out by the Government in the past, the Corporation should refuse to accept the liability of the Trust, until the Government clearly told them what their contributions would be to the Corporation in rupees, annas and pies.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN CASH.

He, therefore, moved the following amendment:

"That in modification of the recommendation contained in para 28 of the report, His Worship the Mayor be requested to represent to Government that in order to avoid all further controversies about the actual deficit in the Improvement Trust accounts and the financial assistance required to cover it up, they should, instead of allocating any particular sources of taxation, incorporate in the amending Act a definite provision for contributing in cash an amount equivalent to the actual deficit of the Trust year after year, after deducting therefrom (1) an amount equal to the additional 1 per cent. of General Tax to be contributed by the Corporation in this behalf and (2) such sum from the Tabocco Duty as is realised over and above the average yield for the last five years, and to further infor Government that unless an agreement to this effect is embodied in the Act, the Corporation are not prepared to undertake the liability involved on account of the Amalgamation of the Trust and that the views of the Corporation on the Bill have been expressed strictly subject to this understanding."

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai supported the amendment and said that when the Improvement Trust was bungled, the Government asked the Bombay Municipality to take up the liabilities.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta moved another amendment that the powers vested with the Improvements Committee be deleted and the same be vested with the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kale seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. L. Dahanukar further supported Mr Tairsee's amendment and said the Corporation was not responsible for the huge liabilities of the Trust and yet these liabilities were thrust upon the Government The story of the Improvement Trust was like a great tragedy, and if the Corporation accepted the amalgation without due financial safeguards, the citizens would curse both the Corporation and the Government.

At this stage, the Mayor adjourned debate till Monday next.

PRISONERS GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

Ex-M. L. C. Ordered To Quit Benares

BENARES, October 18.

It is reliably learnt that all the seven political prisoners, who, according to unofficial reports, were on hunger-strike in the Benares gaol, broke their fast to-day after 14 days, as a result of mutual understanding.

Mr. Damodardas, ex-M.L.C., was ordered to quit Benares by one o'clock to-day. This is the second time that a notice of this kind has been served on him.

SHIVPRASAD GUPTA.

Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, who had a slight attack of paralysis in the Lucknow Gaol, is reported to be improving. His right hand is now all right. There is some trouble with the right leg. His temperature was 101 degrees last night. He has become weak. Proper medical arrangement has been made.—A.P.

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LEAPT TO DEATH

Escape Attempt Miscarries

FULL STORY OF DHOBI TALAO INCIDENT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A detailed description of what happened last evening at a building in Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao, and of the incidents prior to attempted escape of Mini Shiniar Daruwala, which ended in his death, was given to-day at the coroner's court at an inquest held on his body!

Mini and three of his brothers and his father were in police custody on a charge of having murdered the deceased's uncle. Last evening Mini and his younger brother Jamshed, were taken by Deputy Inspector Chandkhan of the Esplanade police station for investigation regarding the murder case, to their residenceat Wellington Street. When they got to their room which is on the third floor of a building both of them pointed out to the police a card board box containing letters. The police seized the letters as well as some other doduments. They were then holding a panchnama.

DOOR FASTENED.

Mini, in the meantime, told the police officer that he wanted to answer the call of nature. He was allowed to go into the latrine, which was only ten feet away from the place where the panchnama was being recorded, and three constables were standing outside the latrine. The door was partly shut when Mini went in. After a while he managed to shut the door and bolt it from inside.

A few minutes after, the sound of a falling noise was heard by the police and on looking down from the window, they saw Mini lying in the sweeper's lane. A police constable tried to open the latrine door but found it fastened from inside.

The police ran downstairs and finding that Mini was in an unconscious condition removed him to the G. T. Hospital, where he died during the night

THROUGH APERTURE.

The police came back and broke open the door of the latrine and found that Mini had fallen out through an aperture, which was only waist high. The aperture was only eleven inches square, through which it is said, Mini tried to escape but fell into the sweeper's lane and received multiple injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of base of the skull and multiple injuries. Mini fell down from the latrine, situated in the third floor of a building while trying to escape.

DISASTROUS TRAIN ACCIDENT

24 Killed: 7 Injured

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Bucharest.—Twenty-four persons were killed, and seven seriously injured in a train accident, at Temisoara Station, last night, caused by faulty points outside the station.—Reuter.

M. C. C. Team Reaches Freemantle

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Freemantle.—The M. C. C. Cricket team arrived here this morning at 8, and was welcomed by a large wharfside crowd, with His Majesty's Australian Ship "Canberra" band providing musical honours

Duckworth was the recipient of friendly barracking with "How's that," as he disembarked.—Reuter.

Rs. 2,000 Security Demanded From Ahmedabad Monthly

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

A security of Rs. 2,000 has been demanded from a local printing press called the "Kumar Printing Press" in respect of some articles published in the latest issue of the "Kumar Monthly Magazine" published from there

The police searched the press and seized several copies of that issue.—A. P

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

Arabian Sea Depression Weakens

POONA Oct. 18.

The Arabian Sea depression has weakened into a diffused low pressure area in North Arabian Sea, after causing further local rain over the region from Konkan to Chota Nagpur. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been local rain in the south Peninsula and Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bassein three inches; Tavoy Amherst and Akyab a quarter; Ranchi one; Sibsagar, Chaibasa and Daltonganj a half; Pendra three-quarters; Akola a half; Sutna, Jubbulpore and Khandwa a quarter; Ahmednagar three; Bellary two; Matheran, Poona, Chitaldrug, Trivandrum and Salem one; Aurangabad and Mercara three-quarters; Bombay, Raichur, Madras, Coonoor and Kodaikanal a half; Mahabaleshwar, Gulbarga and Madura a quarter.

Forecast:—Scattered thunder-showers will recur in Central Provinces and the Peninsula with probable decrease in Bombay Deccan and Konkan. Local falls will also continue in Lower Burma and Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

G. I. P. SUED

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal Of Employee

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

Mr. S. Gregory, formerly boiler maker maistry, Itarsi, has filed a civil suit for Rs 1.953 against the G. I. P. Railway in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Nagpur. He contends that his dismissal from Railway service on the grounds of indebtedness was unlawful, and claims damages for the same. The plaintiff also contends that by suddenly discharging him from service the Railway has deprived him of six months' leave on full pay to which he was entitled as per Rules.

The defendant G. I. P. Railway assert that indebtedness is in itself a sufficient ground for dismissal, and deny their liability to pay a service gratuity to the plaintiff, as the matter rested entirely at the discretion of the authorities.

The case is proceeding.

LYING WITH IMPUNITY

Witnesses In Murder Case Punished

"Such audaciously false evidence I have seldom come across," said Mr. Justice Akbar in passing prison sentences on two witnesses including a Vel Vidane for giving false evidence in a murder case from the Tangalle District, Ceylon.

The accused—Pallege William and Lewishamy—who stood charged with attempted murder and murder respectively were acquitted by the unanimous verdict of the jury who added a rider to the effect that Samuel, Vel Vidane, was guilty of fabricating evidence.

Addressing the Vidane, the Judge said, "You are at the bottom of all this. I want you people to realize that you cannot lie in this court with impunity What you said in evidence was not what you saw."

The judge added that there was disregard for the law on the part of villagers in the Southern Province. Such audaciously false evidence as given in that case seldom came accoss.

The Vel Vidane was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Summoning another witness Punch Singho, the Judge said that he had given false evidence and if he made a confession even at that stage, the judge would deal with him leniently The man said hat what he stated in evidence was the truth.

The judge sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TEA RESTRICTION SCHEME

Definite Declaration Expected Soon

Forced Govt. Control In British India, D. E. Indies & Ceylon

LONDON Oct. 18.

The "Financial Times" Amsterdam correspondent says that a definite declaration of the tea restriction scheme at present being studied in Britain, is expected very shortly.

He quotes "De Telegraaf" as reliably informed that the scheme includes forced Government control for producers in British India the Dutch East Indies and Ceylon

Dutch circles anticipate the scheme will be accepted by British Indian and Ceylon growers.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE'S FINANCES

Appeal To Defaulting States To Pay Arrears Of Subscriptions

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Genena.—An appeal to defaulting States to make an effort to pay arrears of subscriptions is contained in a resolution adopted at the final meeting of the Assembly. Although by wrestling with the League budget, the delegates have succeeded in achieving economies totalling £12 000 the cost of their maintenance in Geneva for five extra days on which they were engaged in it has made a hole in this amount

Mr. Politis, President of Assembly, referring to criticisms against the League said that they were either the outcome of ignorance or political passion. The League, he added, had created a diplomatic atmosphere for negotiations. He quoted the archbishop of Canterbury's statement that the League, despite everything, was the sole bulwark of international peace and solidarity.—Reuter's Special.

RUMANIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Premier To Carry On Until New Govt. Is Formed

BUKHAREST, Oct. 17.

As a result of differences of opinion between Dr Vaida, Voevod, Premier and Titulescu, the new Foreign Minister, who until recently was the Rumanian Minister in London, over the proposed Russo-Rumanian pact of non-aggression the Rumanian Cabinet has resigned King Carol has accepted thed resignation and asked the Premier to carry on until a new Government is formed.

Politicians eager for office are said to have camped round the palace like a besieging army, but it is believed an entire change of regime will be disastrous as it is understood that Government was ready to sign the non-aggression pact, and accept the conditions laid down by the League of Nations for the control of Rusanians' finances.—Reuter.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Prof. Wadia Condemns Its Working Machinery

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 17.

At a meeting held here yesterday in the Ripon Hall, with Prof. M. R. Paranjape of the Sir Parshuram Bhaoo College, Poona, Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Bombay Wilson College, delivered a speech on "League of Nations." After narrating how the League was brought into existence the speaker condemned its working machinery and maintained that amongst other covenants entered into by the League, it ought to have incorporated a covenant to give "Political Autonomy" to any of her members if so desired

He drew pointed attention to the fact that India was utterly helpless in her own political welfare, although she had been dubbed a "Member" of the League are included in the programme.

LATE DASTUR DR. DARAB P. SANJANA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council and oil-paint portrait of the late Dastur Dr. Darab P. Sanjana will be unveiled by the Senior Trustee of the Wadia's Fire-Temple, Chandanwadi, on the 103rd anniversary day of the inception of the Fire Temple on Sunday (23rd instant) at about 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) after the Jashan ceremony is over.

The portrait is an admirable piece of art by the well-known artist of Bombay, Mr. Jehangir A. Lalkaka.

Dr. S. V. Deodhar

Dr. S. V Deodhar M.D., a past student of the Poona Anath-Vidyar hi-Griha (the Poor Students' Home) returns home after having specialised in tuberculosis and taken M.D. at the University of Vienna Austria.

After academic training, he travelled extensively in Europe to visit principal medical centres and get practical knowledge at important clinics.

After five years' stay in Europe, he returns home. He intends to organise a hospital where T. B patients will be treated in accordance with the latest researches

Dr. Deodhar lands in Bombay on Wednesday (19th inst.) in the morning."

RAILWAY WORKERS' UNION

Protest Against "Fresh Offensive"

(From A Correspondent)

JHANSI, Oct. 16.

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers Union commenced its sitting this evening in the specially erected Pandal, Mr. R. A Khedgikar in his introductory remarks commented upon the hitch regarding the duty hours of the Wadi Bundar staff which has resulted in the suspension of the recognition of the union. He emphaically voiced the wide-spread indignation and resentment among the Railway-workers in regard to the unjust demand for the withdrawal of the Union's rejoinder and for apology

He further commented upon the fresh offensive launched against Railway workers and emphasised the immediate task of increasing the organisational strength of the workers. He exhorted the workers to be prepared for the eventuality of direct action.

After the President's introductory remarks the meeting adopted the report and the Statement of accounts. The meeting then elected the Executive Committee for the ensuing year with R. A. Khedgikar, President D. S. Vaidya as General Secretary and Bhayyaji Kulkarni as Organiser.

The meeting concluded with fraternal greetings from some of the visitors.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Executive Committee Meeting of the G. I. P. Railwayworkers Union was attended by Representatives from 12 centres representing 9000 workers.

The discussions mainly centered on the question of the suspension of the recognition of the union affiliation to central trade Union by the A.I.R.F. On the first question the Executive Committee affirmed that the terms offered by the Agent for resumption of former relations are impossible and that no change of policy was called for. The Union, however, authorised the secretariate to negotiate with the Agent constantly with the above principles.

QUESTION OF AFFLIATION.

On the question of affiliation to the Central Labour Organisation variety of views were expressed. In the end the question of affiliation was shelved for another year. The Executive Committee unanimously reaffirmed its agreement with the resolution of censure and Non-confidence in the leadership of A.I.R.F. moved by D. B. Kulkarni at the special convention of A.I.R.F held at Madras in September last.

The meeting then adopted the annual report and statement of accounts to be submitted to the Annual Meeting

LONDON MARKETS

Rally In Argentine Rails

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Oct. 17.

On the Stock Exchange gold minings have again attracted considerable attention, and there has been a sharp rally in Argentine Railways. Otherwise business on the new account has been disappointing.

British Government securities, after some profit-taking, have closed around Saturday's levels, but both German and Brazilian bonds have fallen back, especially the former.

Commodity markets generally have been featureless. On Wall Street after easy opening better undertone developed, but the market has been a trifle sluggish.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

Larry Gains Beaten By German W. Neusel

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—A German, Walter Neusel, surprisingly defeated, on points, the British Empire Heavyweight Champion Larry Gains in a 10-round bout.—Reuter's Special.

Speaker's Chair For Reichstag

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

The aged competitors for the Speaker's chair when the Reichstag assembles will be General Litzman (82), a Nazi, and Frau Clara Zetkin (75) the "Red Mother" of the Reichstag.

General Litzman fought in the Franco-Prussian War, commanded the third infantry division guard under President Hindenburg and took prominent part in breaking through Russian lines early in 1914 —Reuter.

BOXING

Doyle Beats Pettifer In Irish Heavyweight ... Bout

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At Crystal Palace, in the Irish heavyweight bout, Jack Doyle, the most promising of British heavyweights knocked out Jack Pettifer in the second round of a 10-round contest.—Reuter's Special.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In the International Football match between England and Ireland at Blackpool to-day England were leading at half time by one goal to nil.—Reuter

CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

League Formed At Muttra

(From A Correspondent)

MUTTRA, Oct. 16.

The work of eradicating untouchability has been seriously taken up An untouchability League has been formed, with Pt. Mata Prasad, as general secretary, on the lines of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, organised at Bombay under the guidence of Pt. Malaviya and Mr. Ghansyam Dass Birla. To make the work more efficient, two sub-committees have also been formed, one to work amongst the "untouchabales" to ameliorate their condition to give them every possible and practicable help and facilities for their uplift. And the other to work among Caste Hindus to throw open the temples, schools, dharamsalas, bathing ghats, etc., and to remove social and other disabilities. Religious "Kathas" from Ramayan and Mahabharath have also been organised amongst untouchable quarters. Weekly magic lantern shows and fraternity gatherings

EX-"DICTATOR" SHOT DEAD

Believed To Be A Police Spy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

News has been received here from Khulna that Sisupal Datta one-time Mausa Branch Congress "Dictator", was shot with gun while sleeping in his house at Salpa Bahirdia, on the night of the 16th. The bullet pierced his body near the collar-bone, coming out below the armpit, and wounded one of his legs.

He was taken to the hospital yesterday morning, but died before he could be operated upon for extracting the bullet.

It is reported that some days back Sisupal Datta got some threatening letter mentioning therein that he was a police spy. and asking him to be prepared for his end.

No arrests have so far been effected.—A.P.

Acknowledgment

We have received from Messrs Dayaram Damodar, Mithiawala Bombay, two copies of tear-off calendar for Samvat 1989.

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A NEW LAND ON THE MAP

Tenders have been invited for a 10,000,000 pound dam across the Nile, part of a 40,000,000 pound irrigation scheme which is expected to transform an important part of the African Continent.

It is proposed to divert the main flow of the Nile, to raise by ten feet the level of the vast Lake Albert, and to drain millions of square miles of marsh land, now an uninhabitable hotbed of disease.

Ibrahim Fahmy Pasha, the Egyptian Minister of Public Works, who is in London in connection with the scheme stated "After twenty years of surveying we are now ready to start harnessing the whole of the Nile, from its source to its mouth

"The first task is the building of a dam across the White Nile, fifty miles south of Khartoum.

Then we shall drain the Sudd district, North of Lake Albert. In three quarters of this district the invaluable water supply which runs out of the lake is wasted either by immediate evaporation or by soaking into the soft earth

"We shall divert the Nile here and turn the Sudd district into a fertile land—a new country on the map of the world.

"The third step will be to dam up Lake Albert, preserving its inexhaustible water supply for the irrigation of the whole of the area from the lake to the sea."

KEEPING PUBLIC PLACES CLEAN

Bench Remarks In Soliciting Case

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Found guilty of soliciting in a public place, Mathew Ricks, alias Mahadev Purshottam Kamat were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day.

The magistrate remarked in the course of the judgment, that he would have given the accused the option of a fine but cases of that kind, rather are too many, were cropping up. "Recently we had a case in which respectable ladies and gentlemen were accosted. This in my opinion is molestation and causes considerable annoyance to people who move about in the evening in the neighbourhood of Apollo Bunder. Such offenders should be dealt with in an adequate manner."

IN ROPEWALK LANE.

The accused in this case was proved to have offered to take a Parsi gentleman and the officer in "mufti" to "young and beautiful" girls and actually took to a flat in Ropewalk Lane. This led to his arrest and prosecution under section 3 of Prevention of Prostitution Act.

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Soap Training House,

Saidpur

(Rangpur) Bengal.

Bombay Stock Exchange

GOOD BUYING IN DYEING FAZAL SHARES AT THE DECLINE

Miscellaneous Section Steady

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The local share market ruled very steady to-day on improved demand for mill shares.

Mill shares opened weak in sympathy with a decline in raw cotton. There was good demand particularly for Bombay Dyeing and Fazal shares. Prices kept on hardening and closed at about the highest level of the day. Miscellaneous section was also steady on scattered buying. Bombay Burmas and Tata Steel ordinary shares are still in fair demand. The undertone of the market is steady and general feeling is in favour of further improvement. Burmas ruled slightly easier

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Bombay Dyeing 661; 66.
Century 202; 5.
Colaba 74; 78.
Crescent 41.
Fazul 260; 65.
Indore 350; 51.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 272; 76.
New Great 116, 17.
Pearl 138; 40.
Simplex 50-15.
Swadeshi 207; 9.
Burma 383; 81; 84; 81.
Hydro 135; 37.
Tram 118-2; 17-13.
Deff. 191.
Ord. 31-6; 31.
Bundi 15-6; 10; 6.
Indian 190; 86.
Katni Ord. 166; 61.
Alcock 131.

and Tata Steel ordys. were virtually unchanged. Bombay Dyeings started at 660 and finished at 666-1/4. Fazuls closed at 265 after opening at 260. Centuries closed at 205 and Nagpores found buyers at 276-1/4. Vishnus came to business at 1705. Bombay Burmas touched 385 and closed at 380. Tata Steels fluctuated around 31. Bombay Trams losed at 117/8. Hydros were done at 138/2 at the close. Andhras were quoted at 1140. Cement shares were quiet. Imperial Fully Paids were done at

TEXTILE SECTION	
Ahmedabad Advance	310
Apollo Mills	3-12
Bombay Dyeing	666-4
Century	205
Central India	276-4
Colaba Land	78-12
Crescent	41-4
Dawn Mills	485
E. D Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahic Pabaney	74-6
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	95
Fazulbhoy	265-10
Gokak	106/4
Hindustan	1575/0
Indian Manufg	1300/0
Indian Bleaching	155
Indore-Malwa	352-8
Kastoorchand	6/14
Khatau	18/12
Kohinoor	138-12
Lakshmi	465
Morarjee	352/8
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	103/12
New City	42/8
New Great	117/8
Pearl	140
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	2080
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	94-8
Sassoon Silk	42/0
Swan	52/3
Simplex	50-15
Swadeshi	209-6
Tata Mills	1b
Vishnu	1705
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	130
Andhra Valley Pref.	1140
Andhra Valley Pref	1080
Bombay Tram Ordy.	117/13
Bombay Tram Pref	87/4
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	104/0
Tata Power ordy	728-12
Tata Hydro Pref	110
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	108/2
Tata Power Pref.	1161/4
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	131-4
Br. Burma Petrol	2-15-6
Bombay Burma Old	381-14
Bombay Burma New	131-4
Bombay Steamer	217/8
Bombay Telephone	59
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	53-4
Bellapur Sugar	133-12
India Radio ordy	330
India Radio Defd.	340
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	80/0
New India Assurance	19-12
Jupiter Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2150
Vulcan Insurance	6-2
Port Canning	635
Scindia Steam	7-15
Tata Construction	51-8
Tata Iron and Steel ord	31
Tata Iron and S. defd	191-4
Tata 1st Pref.	125
Tata 2nd Pref	53
Tata Oil	15/8
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Prantej	633/12
Amritsar Patti ord	94
Central Provinces	70
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	55-8
Hoshangpur Doab	65
Larkhana	70-4
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51/8
Sara Shahganj	65
Sialkot Narowall	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	612-8
Upper Sind Light	70
BANK SECTION	
Baroda Bank	80
Bombay Provincial	58/8
Bank of India	97
Central Bank	20-2
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F.P.	1285
Imperial P. P.	317-8
Union Bank	3-15
CEMENT SECTION	
Bundi Cement	15-6
Gwalior Cement	51-8
India Cement	15-6
Katni Cement ordy	161-4
Katni Cement defd	525
Punjab Cement Pref	10
Punjab Cement Ord	9
Sahabad Cement	184-6
Shivrajpur	17-6
United Cement	73

AGRARIAN POLICY AFFECTS PRICES

Rapid And Violent Changes

The "Manchester Guardian Commercial" writes:—

"The agrarian policy of the two contesting parties will not only affect the farmers' votes but also the temporary course of market prices. The precise nature of these policies is still vague, but accordng to reports to hand, the Democrats favour a scheme based on the Equalisation Fee or the Export Debenture Plan, whereas the Republicans, by a high tariff policy, adhere to the upholding of the Federal Farm Board for the maintenance of internal values. Whereas these domestic policies will affect the volatile sentiments of American markets, generating rapid and violent changes such as has been recently displayed, the broad principles affecting the cotton position are but changing slowly. To date the American political policies show little relief from artificial tinkering, and it would appear that the issues present only a change in the degree of interference in the cotton market."

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 18

December	1.09 01
March	1.03—
May	1.06—01
July	1.11—

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbel 1b Spot 2-13/32 sellers

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 17.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton. £10/18/9 Oct/Nov. sellers.

Linseed La Plata CIF Hull ton. £8/17/6 Oct. sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton. £11/12/6 Oct/Nov. Nominal.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Bombay, Oct. 18

December	0.48-1/4
May	0.53-3/4
July	0.55

Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct. 18

Sugar Spot Java	15/6/0
Spot Ex. Warehouse	5/13/0
Arriving per Nawab	5/7/0
Arriving per Subedar	5/6/6
November/December	5/6/6
December/January	5/7/0
January/February	5/7/6
February/March	5/8/9

THE SEEDS TRADDERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 18

Castorseeds May Delivery—Opening Rs. 32/15; Lowest Rs. 32/8 Closing Rs. 32/9/6.

Groundnut seeds February Delivery Opening Rs. 33/2; Highest Rs. 33/3/6; Lowest Rs. 32/12; Closing Rs. 32/15/6.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 18.

The local market was expected to do regular business to-day but so far no business is reported Some business is done in Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 2004.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 18

October	166.00—2.70
January	170.70—1.80
April	172.50—1.90

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 18

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sind/Punjab Fine	160
Sind/Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha/Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	187
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	182
Elichpur Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	180
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia F.G.	155
Jalna/Sallu F.G.	165
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	170
Ujjan/Shujaulpur F.G.	175
Broach F.G.	190
Punjab/American	195
Punjab/American mix	185
Cambodia	240
Miraj/Sangli	205
Compta Good	205
Bagalkot	190
Jinja	295
Busoga	305
Kampala	310

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 18

In full pressed Bales	2 Days	This Year
	Since 1st September	
Khandesh		7630
Central India		8614
Barsi and Nagar	94	6262
Hyderabad/Gaorani		2123
Berar		12670
Central Provinces		2849
Total Oomras	94	40148
Dholera	10	32942
N.W. Provinces		937
Rajputana	135	5464
Sind/Punjab		1991
Broanh		3691
Coimpta and Dharwar	34	22851
Westerns/Northerns	56	29244
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6621
Persian	13	1244
American		3376
Egyptian & African	53	14940
Total	395	163,449

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
	1st Sept. to 13th Oct.	
Europe		39691
Japan & China	1504	87826
Coast Ports		1697
Up-country by Rail		1697
Afloat in harbourior Europe		
China and Japan		8404
Total	1504	151,587

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown, Bombay

Bomaby, October 18.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 405/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case.

Filtered Til Seed Oil per case

Cocoanut Cake Ready per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 100/ per ton.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 18.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:—

Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd. £0:3:6.

London Tin Corporation Ld. £0: 9:3. .....

Turner & Newall £1:4:9.

Associated Electric Industries £0:17:9.

Attock Oil £0:10:7½.

Associated Portland Cement £1: 6:0. .....

Underground Electric Railways £0:18:6. .....

Electric Supply Corporation £2: 16:0. .....

Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord. £0:13:6.

Beira Railways £0:5:0.

County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2:12:0.

Marconi International Marine £1:11:3. .....

Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. £3:1:9.

General Elec. Ord. £2:1:3.

London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves £4:0:0.

L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p c 2nd Pref. £14:5:0. .....

International Rys. of C. America dolls. 4.00.

Malayalam Plantations £0:8:6.

British Burmah Petroleum £0: 4:0

British S. Africa (Chartered)

British S. African (Chartered) £0:19:0.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0:5:6

Wm Cory & Son £2:18:6.

British Treasury Bills (3 months) £0:15:0.84 p.c. p.a.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Bombay, Oct. 18

Actober	33-5/8d.
December	63-1/2d.
March	62-1/2d.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

October 18.

City of Hereford, Balser, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

October 19.

Gogra, Schleichee, Havre.
Lergestea, Scopenich, Shanghai.
Ahmedi, Parcon, Persian Gulf.
Barpeta, Davis, Persian Gulf.
Gazna, McGregor, Calcutta
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.
Mundra, Hemmings, Karachi.
Sirsa, Gill, Karachi.
Tairea, Fthley, Durban.

LOADING

October 18.

Steamer Bengal Maru for Kobe.

Steamer City of Hereford for Liverpool.

Steamer President Garfield for New York.

Steamer Conte Rosso for Trieste.

Steamer Rotenfels for Hamburg.

S.S. City of Hereford:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Hereford arrived in harbour yesterday fom Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Gogra:—The M.M. Coy.'s steamer Gogra, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tergedia:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Tergedia will sail to-day for Shanghai, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ahmedi:—The E. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ahmedi will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Barpeta, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gazana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Gagana, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nurjehan:—The S. M. Coy.'s steamer Nurjehan, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Mundra:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Sirsea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sirsea, will sail today for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Tairea:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Tairea, will sail to-day for Durban, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 18

Barsi/Nugger	94 Bales
Dholera	10 "
Raputana	135 "
Compta/Dharwar	34 "
Westerns/Northerns	56 "
Persians	13 "
East Africans	53 "
Wheat	4543 Cwts.
Linseed	1739 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	113 "
Gingellyseed	521 "
Poppyseed	630 "
Groundnuts	5133 "
Castorseed	4183 "
Rice	11368 "
Myrabollams	2225 "
Cottonseed	233 "
Gram	689 "
Joowar	472 "
Maize	235 "
Bajree	1259 "
Coal	848 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date		
17/10/32	2205000	2619000
Receipts Yesterday		
17/10/32	42000	56000
Exports to date		
17/10/32	1590000	1172000
Stock at Ports		
14/10/32	3862000	4062000
Stock at Interior Towns		
14/10/32	1803000	1349000
Stock at Liverpool		
14/10/32	731000	723000
Visible Supply		
14/10/32	7812000	6893000
Quantity in Sight		
14/10/32	3409000	3953000
Quantity out of Sight		
14/10/32	2401000	2275000

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

Abdur Rahim V. Narayan Das Amora (50 Indian Appeals 84—) that the property is treated as vested not in trustees, but in Almighty God.

Continuing the Chief Justice observed: "when a gift of property to charity is made expressly subject to a condition in favour of the donor, which condition cannot be given effect to, it seems to be more in accordance with the principles of equity and good conscience that the whole gift should be treated as void, rather than that the gift should be supported, and the condition ignored. I think, therefore, both on the authorities and on principle, we ought to hold that a power of revocation in favour of the settlor (donor) contained in a deed of "wakf" render, the deed void." His lordship, therefore, declared the deed of trust made by Haji Ahmed Umer void and invalid.

Mr. Justice Blackwell concurred.

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MAHOMEDAN TRUST SET ASIDE

PROPERTY TO REVERT TO HEIRS OF ORIGINAL DONOR

Bombay High Court Decision

Properties worth about Rs. 1,25,000 which have been administered as a charity trust for the last ten years will now revert to the heirs of the late Haji Ahmed Umer, the original donor.

This is the effect of an interesting judgment recently delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackwell in a case where donor's son sought to set aside the trust executed by his father Haji Ahmed Umer and his son, Suleman, Cutchi Memons of Bombay, in March 1923, executed a deed of settlement in the nature of a "Wakf" (charity trust), by which they set apart certain of their leasehold properties situated at Mazagaon, Bombay, for specified public and religious trusts. Both father and son were appointed trustees of the same under the provisions of the trust, which also empowered them to appoint more trustees. Haji Ahmed Umer, died intestate in 1924. Thereafter in 1931, his son Suleman, who continued to be the trustee, appointed two more trustees.

PUBLIC PURPOSE.

By Clause 5 of the trust deed, the trustees were directed to devote 60 per cent. of the income of the trust properties to the public and religious trusts specified there in.

The litigation arose from Clause 12 of the deed, which provided that it would be lawful for the settlor Haji Ahmed during his life-time to alter and vary the trust powers and provisions.

The plaintiff Abdul Satar, the minor son of Suleman and grandson of the deceased Haji Ahmed Umer contended that Clause 12 was practically a clause reserving power to Haji Ahmed Umer to revoke the "Wakf" (trust), and to appropriate the trust properties to new trusts of even an exclusively private nature, and thus destroy the original trust, which was of a public nature. Such a provision vitiated the validity of the trust, which was, therefore invalid under the Mahomedan Law.

PRIMARY INTEREST.

The defendants in the suit were the Advocate-General (as representing the charities) and the three trustees among whom is the plaintiff's father Suleman.

It appeared that Suleman was the person primarily interested in maintaining that the deed of "Wokf" was void. He was, therefore, joined as a plaintiff, later.

The suit was originally heard by Mr. Justice Kania, who held that Clause 12 was not such as to invalidate the trust, and that the trust was valid. The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala and Mr. Kolah, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the first defendant (Advocate-General). The other defendants were unrepresented.

APPEAL COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment, discussed the authorities on the point. His lordship disagreed with Mr. Justice Chandavarker's judgment in a similar case (Assoobai vs. Noorbai, 8 Bomb. L. R.) where he had held that a clause like this gave power merely to alter the trusts. The Chief Justice thought that the clause amounted to a general power of revocation claimed by the donor.

Discussing the effect of a deed of "Wakf" containing such a general power of revocation, the Chief Justice expressed his agreement with Mr. Justice Chandavarker's view on this point: "The appropriation or dedication (of property) in favour of charity must be, at the time of such appropriation or dedication is made, so complete that it should not be in the power of the donor or settlor to recall it ever afterwards. It should be such that no proprietory interest is reserved by the settlor and that the property is effectively and once for all, dedicated to charity".

VESTED IN GOD.

This principle enunciated by Mr. Chandavarker, observed the Chief Justice, correctly stated the law. The reservation of a power of revocation in a deed of wakf was inconsistent with the fundamental idea underlying a "Wakf"—as explained by the Privy Council in the case of

(Continued in Column 5.)

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IMPRESSIONS OF BERLIN

"Masses Are Tired Of Politics"

F. Yeats Brown writes in the Spectator:—

Is Berlin a fair sample of modern Germany? In India and the U.S.S.R. I do not believe that the great cities reflect the mind of the people, but in West they do: the little things I have seen and sensed between the glitter of the Kurfurstendamm and the squalor of Koeslinestrasse are at any rate symptomatic of what Germany is doing and thinking.

I can only write of the little things: anything political would be out of date by the time it is printed: it is impossible to predict the moves of Storm Troops, Steel Helmets, Reichswehr, Red Fronts, but the day-to-day life of the masses follows a more equable course than the manoeuvres of contending parties.

The masses are tired of politics, I fancy and if it were not for the dire compulsion of want they would not be extremists. That there are 13,000,000 Nazis and 6,000,000 Communists is due chiefly to hunger, although, of course, there are idealists in both parties, particularly among the Nazis, who number in their ranks some of the best brains of Germany. That is an objective fact which we should not shirk in England. A philosophy is being built up round National Socialism which will not be shaken by the sneers of intellectuals: to me, spending an hour at the Nazi headquarters in Hedemannstrasse, not interviewing official but loitering about watching the buyers in the bookshop, officials passing in and out, the children in the street saluting their heroes, it seemed obvious that here was a movement based on something more than "promising everybody everything." It is a movement in tune with the popular will. To shut our eyes to the threat of war it involves is very foolish. Germany intends to have Danzig and the Corridor; I have no brief for her. I deplore fact for her. I deplore the fact the fact that several million Germans would shed their blood for this cause, but since it is a fact and since the Poles certainly cannot be talked out of their territory, how will the matter be settled except by arms? I believe there must be a war in Europe: the best we can hope for is that it will soon be over and that it will not spread.

The German people have been living on the brink of ruin for the last fifteen years. Hitler promises them a way out: eventually they will go his way rather than towards Communism, provided he adopts a more moderate policy towards the Jews, to whom the country owes much prosperity.

German Communists are at present receiving very little support from Moscow, because the Soviet Government relies on the capitalist system to supply it with a large part of its technical services and equipment: time enough to proceed with 'the ruthless extermination of the exploiting classes' when those classes have themselves forged the weapons for their ruin. Someone has said "You can smell the steppes in Berlin as you can smell the sea in London." That is true, but it is the observation of a poet rather than a politician. The Slav against the Teuton sets up a good tension in the German soul. If you stroll in the Tiergarten on a fine Sunday afternoon and observe the people drinking their beer and listening to the band or if you take the motor speedway to Wannsee and see a hundred thousand Berliners there in bathing suits, you will have a measure of the integrating forces in Germany. Nothing that I have seen recently in Berlin, neither the ostentatation in the West End nor the squalor in the North, has shaken my impression of a sane, strong rhythm-loving, disciplined people.

But I must admit that Berlin North made my blood run cold. Drinking my Pilsener and looking at a horsemeat saugage in a certain red-lighted tavern, I noticed that only at our table was anything being served. Round us sat comely young people, some with the angelic mien of the Goth, other dark-haired, eager-eyed. I was told that everyone present was there to sell his or her body. We may wince at words, but what of the straits to which these children are driven by hunger? I do not know how many drug-sellers and inverts there may be in Berlin today but the general opinion is that there are more there than have ever before assembled in any city at any time in history. Some failure in civilization has made this possible. The proportion of the youth of Germany so affected may be small but I believe that everyone in the land who is young and unemployed and hungry—millions of boys and girls—feels that his spirit is being stifled in the toils of big business reparations, and international finance. If I were a young German I should be a Nazi.

Nor will Berlin West reassure the sensitive observer: he will see wealth there but is a neo-Neronian nodding and feasting—negro music, bare white backs, orange lips carried to bursting, wine fountains and flower gardens in cubist restaurants rich food, table telephones, paunchy men with cigars saying that, given time, the wheel of prosperity must come full circle. If I were a waiter at a fashionable place of this kind I should join any party that promised to exterminate the idle rich.

And yet the mass of the people are patient. I visited a very poor family in the Communist quarter: the man had been unemployed for a year: his allowance had continued to diminish until now he was in receipt of 30s. a week for himself, his wife, and nine children. They were living in two small rooms. Three cabbages for their daily meal of soup were simmering in a cauldron. A home made wireless set stood on the only table. In a window-box some thirsty asters and a wilted geranium proclaimed that the constant struggle against overcrowding and poverty had not defeated the family, as I have sometimes seen a family defeated in our slums. They seemed to have hope. They believed that things would come right. I asked the wife if she was a Communist.

"Why do you suggest that?" she inquired suspiciously.

"She thinks that private relief she is receiving may be cut off if she talks politics," explained my guide. I was sorry I had asked the question, and reassured her. Presently she fetched her husband, who was nursing a sick child in the adjoining room.

"I come of a family that has always served in the Army," he said, "and I myself served the whole four years of the War. I voted for the Social Democrats last time, but what do these parties mean? They don't bring us any food. I want a dictatorship, and the Kaiser to come backk"

What of the rent, I asked? Yes, that had been paid regularly, every fortnight out of unemployment pay, even if they had all to go hungry for a day as sometimes happened at the end of the week. (It was about 5s. a week). They had never had quite enough to eat since the husband was out of work. But the children were healthy.

It was true that the children were healthy. Soup and bread is the diet of the majority of the populations of the vast tracts of country lying between Hamburg and Vladivostock. The Germans and the Russians have not starved. But the Germans, at any rate, have been accustomed to better things, and they are not unnaturally discontented. I daresay a vegetarian would point with pride to the fact that such numbers of people can maintain their health on a diet of carbohydrates and starch, but man does not live by bread alone.

After I had left my poor friends I heard that only a week before the husband, weary with the hopeless quest for work had tried to commit suicide by putting his head in the gas oven. His wife had been only just in time to save him. Neither his bearing, nor his wife's disclosed the tragedy of suffering that lay behind their polite demeanour.

The previous day I had been to a large literary tea-party in one of the most beautiful parts of Berlin. Thinking over our conversation there, I felt now that so must the Romans have talked at Herculaneum. Volcanic forces are close to us in every one of the capitals of Europe. If we neglect them, daily with small palliatives, pursue the dangerous delusions of internationalism instead of the more laborious path of national prosperity and pander to Socialism with its cruelly false promises and its brutal materialism, our too-comfortable, too sententious civilization will be overwhelmed by the fiery ashes of revolution—and it will serve us right.

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INSULL'S RISE TO POWER

(Continued from page 3).

its own, and the two, the gangster's union and the company union, ran for several years side by side in peace and happiness. At other times companies under Insull's control gave not hesitated to employ gangsters in labour disputes. Insull's Black Mountain Coal Company was the first to bring strike-breaking gunmen into Harlan, Kentucky. And how Boss Insull ruled gangridden Chicago is a chapter in itself.

As the interweaving lines of his power sysem spread out across the entire continent, so did the sure but subtle roots of his personal domination thrust down into every department of life. He was a great man for lawyers. You could never tell when you were going to come up against an Insull attorney. Retainers were dropped as casually as the rain of spring. Details did not escape him; he was quick to see the canker in the rose. Professor Charles E. Merriam was soon suspect; here was a rank idealist on the board of aldermen. In typical fashion Insull summoned Democratic boss Roger Sullivan who decided that the best approach to Professor Mersiam would be through Harold L. Ickes, an attorney wro had been in the Roosevelt progressive movement and identified with civic reform. Ickes consented to meet Insull. The latter proposed a meeting with Professor Merriam. "I don't believe that you two would have much to say to each other," said Ickes. "Well, possibly not. But then..... you never can tell about those things in advance. By the way, Mr. Ickes, I wonder if you would be interested in associating yourself with us—say a retainer of a thousand dollars. "I'm afraid. I couldn't do that, Mr. Insull, as you see I'm Richberg's partner." "Oh, yes, yes, of course. I'd forgotten that." And Ickes did not even smile. Insull was to help in defeating Professor Merriam, as later he was to contribute to the defeat of William Dever, the only man who has honestly tried to govern the city of Chicago in fifteen years.

CRAWLING FIGURES.

In small things, as in large, Insull permitted no swerving from the narrow course. The head of a philanthropic institution in Chicago decided after careful consideration, that in the new building to house his institution it would be more advantageous to generate electric power from a steam plant within the building. The structure was virtually completed before Insull heard of this plant. His first move was to order a change that would have necessitated a radical shift in plans at considerable expense. The head of the institution, who still clings to the cautious cloak of anonymity, refused to make the change and persisted in his refusal despite all the pressure that Insull could bring to bear. For ten years Insull tried to get this man's job. He never saw a member of the board, a Field or a McCormick, socially or in business that he did not urge that the director of this institution be dismissed. For years that man lived in fear of Insull's power. It was a fear that was to dominate increasingly a whole city, a vast industry: the boss, the big shot, the voice from on high echoing down in awesome tones to the small, crawling figures at the bottom of the pyramid.

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DEMOCRACY AND THE THEATRE

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Every politically active period of any nation finds its expression in the most basic of all arts—in drama. This is even more marked when the very principles of the organisation of human society are at stake. At the present time we are witnessing the strife between the democratic and the dictatorial system of Government. We see the same forces working in the two trends of public opinion which support the opposing system. Is it to be wondered at that in each case an atmosphere is created in which a certain type of theatre flourishes? It was true of Ancient Greece, it was true of Elizabethan England and of 18th century France. And we find the same thing in Czechoslovakia.

The visitor to the new Republic who wants to see the life of the country in a nutshell, can do no better than visit one of the modern theatres in Prague, the "Osvobozene Divadlo" (the Independent Theatre), and the "Burianovo Divadlo." They represent new venture in the Czech theatrical world—they bring humour into Czech life. One of these theatres is a revue, the other is grouped round the personality of the comic actor Vlasta Burian. In both theatres the stage and the audience are equally interesting—and each, in its own way, represents the political motto of the country: Democracy.

ODDITIES OF CHARACTERS.

While you laugh at the foibles and oddities of the characters on the stage, you perceive round you an audience which is worth while studying. You find very few dull faces above the white stiff shirt of the traditional evening dress. They are people of all classes and yet there is a certain unity about them. They come informally dressed—they are all members of a democratic society which honours the inner quality of men, not their appearances. They are all keen, they understand the actors and love their bit of acting, too. There are Czechs, but also a good many members of minority nationalities. During the intermission you can hear all the languages of the Republic spoken in the foyer—Czech, German, Slovak and even Magyar. You can almost feel how the population of the new state is being welded together. They have the same problems to solve, and, under the stress of the present economic crisis, they are conscious of the fact that only common effort can save the whole community, writes J. F. Vranik in the "Central European Observer."

KLICPERA'S COMEDY.

In the Burian Theatre, a new play was inntroduced a few days ago; a revival of Klicpera's comedy "Hadrian z Rimsu." Vaclav Klicpera, the celebrated author and playwright at the Cyech renaissance and the President of the Danlia League of Bohemia—which was the counterpart of the Primrose League in England—little imagined the possibilities of his play. Born in 1796, he wrote patriotic plays which would stir the hearts of the Czechs of the memorable revolution of 1848. But his medium was a language which at that period was as yet unused to the fitness of dramatic art. That accounts for the crude humour of his comedies, for the primitive portraiture of his characters and for the simplicity of the dramatic plot. In spite of this, or perhaps just because of the crude material with which Klicpera had to work, his characters have a vitality not often attained by later and more developed plays.

In the original form, the comedy "Hadrian z Rimsu" is placed in the happy period of mediaeval knights and ladies. The plot revolves round the humorous figure of the knight Hadrian, a weak and sickly middle-aged man seeking a young bride. Burian dealt drastically with the original play, cutting it and adding to it, so that very little remains that can safely be ascribed to its author. Instead of a definite period, the comedy is now so to speak suspended in space and time. Burian achieved an irresistible effect by a combination of anachronisms, in speech as well as in dress. His knights appear in tights and blazers, his soldiers in mediaeval armour and modern steel helmets. The spinster appears in a perfect Victorian costume, while the leading lady is dressed in a beach suit that would create a sensation in the French Riviera. The speech, too, produces a comic effect by the constant use of supposedly mediaeval, nineteenth-century and modern Czech idioms. By these various means Burian produced a play which is shorn of all the traditional paraphernalia of a "period play" and presents us with situations which are intensely dramatic, as they contain only the essential interplay of human wills and whims.

BURIAN VERSION.

Burian himself did not choose the leading part, but the obscure character of an old dilapidated soldier Srpos, returning from the wars. In Burian's version the old soldier becomes a typical homeless tramp whose comments upon the knights and their ways of life reveal the everlasting antagonism between the "haves" and "have-nots." Yet he loves them all in spite of their faults—and his criticism is full of warm humour. Burian, in the role of Srpos, is a true lover of democracy, and his comments on contemporary political affairs which he so aptly weaves into the mediaeval speech, bring forth a spontaneous approval from his audience.

The truly humanising tendencies of the Burian Theatre are further stressed by the appearance of the "Settlers' Club" who sing during the intervals between the acts of the original play. They fit very well within the framework of the play. Both the words and music of the "Songs of the Unemployed" are simple. Yet they are exceedingly moving and full of compassion with those who suffer through no fault of their own. They express the feeling of the man in the street, and his bewilderment when confronted with the complicated system of modern society which brings him to existence, but denies him the possibilities of earning his living. They voice the age-old desire to get away from the artificialities of industrial life, even at the cost of the loss of its achievements. In these songs the work of the composer Eman Fiala and the author F. Mottl attains the classical beauty of the Czech folksongs.

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Chicago Grain Markets

Wheat Statistical Outlook Bearish

The following weekly review rereceived from Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co., dated Chicago, September 14, will be found interesting:—

WHEAT.

The wheat market has declined sharply during the past fortnight after a period of rallying prices. Rather extensive long liquidation has been in evidence during the last few sessions and tonight's closing level is only about 2 cents above the low on the crop and nearly 3 cents down from the high of about 10 days ago.

This weakness may be attributed to the development of an easier tone in surrounding markets. Recent advances in wheat have been based in large part on a sympathetic reaction to higher trends in other markets as there has been little or nothing in routine news to encourage constructive activity. A large speculative long interest has undoubtedly entered the market during recent weeks on the belief that higher prices are warranted for all commodities because of apparent improvement in business and financial conditions. The open interest in the Chicago wheat futures market increased over 50 million bushels during that period.

BEARISH FACTORS.

From a statistical point of view developments have been largely of a bearish nature. The spring wheat crops in this country and Canada have matured more favourably than expected and the official reports indicate outputs of 273 million bushels domestic spring wheat and 467 million bushels Canadian wheat. The Canadian producer has been marketing his wheat in large volume. Country deliveries during the last few days have averaged around 6 million oushels per day and consequently there has been heavy hedging pressure on the Winnipeg Market part of which has been conveyed to Chicago via the spreading route. Movement of domestic spring wheat has been smaller than might be expected from the size of the crop but has picked up somewhat during the last few days. Producers in this country however, are showing a rather determined holding policy and consequently there are undoubtedly large supplies of grain held on farms.

Domestic prices are above a world parity and practically no domestic wheat is being worked for export. The absence of an export outlet is being reflected in a persistently increasing visible supply despite the relatively light receipts so far this year. A fairly good foreign demand for Manitobas has been in evidence lately as importers are centering their activity on Canadian grain at the present time. Sales have not been particularly large, however, in view of the expectation that world import requirements will be in excess of seven hundred million bushels this season and when it is considered that Canada has approximately 1 million bushels to sell per day between now and the end of the crop year wihout touching the large carry-over of the past season.

Undoubtedly the reasons for the slack foreign demand so far is the excellent outturn of the wheat crop in Western Europe. The French crop has been estimated at from 332 million to 338 million bushels and suggests on the average a production sufficient for home requirements. Late reports indicate a better harvest in Italy than anticipated. Central European countries also have had very favourable harvests. The only strengthening features have been the unfavourable reports from Russia and the light offerings of Russian grain.

ENTHUSIASM SUBSIDED.

Speculative enthusiasm in commodity and security markets seems to have subsided temporarily at least and consequently, we may expect that the wheat market from now on will more likely reflect fundamental developments. In our view, domestic markets cannot be regarded as on a sound basis until they reach a level which permits export business to be transacted.

CORN.

The corn market has weakened with wheat and under hedging pressure against larger country sales of grain, and prices have sold down to new lows on the crop. Liberal country sales to arrive have developed on all small advances during recent weeks. Shipping demand on the other hand has shown no improvement and export sales have failed to develop in any important volume despite the fact that Chicago is now selling at a discount under Buenos Aires. Many in the trade, however, are inclined to think that sales for export should develop on further declines.

The September government estimate indicated a corn crop of 2,854,000,000 bushels. Prospects improved in the central corn belt states while there was slight deterioration in other sections. Iowa will have the largest crop in history and Illinois will have a very big crop. These two states normally furnish the greater part of the corn which comes to the Chicago market. The crop generally is practically assured now.

Supplies of corn both present and prospective are liberal, and under present conditions, it seems unlikely that any permanent advance in prices will be seen.

OATS.

The oats market has displayed a rather heavy undertone despite the very low price level. Hedging sales have found an inadequate speculative demand. The 1932 oats crop is estimated at 1,244,000,000 bushels.

RYE.

The rye market has been more or less dominated by the action of wheat. This year's crop is placed at 4p,500,000 bushels which is about 10 million less than last year. The European rye crop is apparenntly an excellent one this year, with our reports suggesting a total crop of about 125 million bushels in excess of last year's and consequently there is not much likelihood of export business at the present time.

PROVISIONS.

Hog and lard market have maintained a fairly steady undertone during recent weeks. The markets for hog products were the first among commodities to show any sizeable advance but during recent weeks have failed to show any further improvement. The hog market now seems fairly well stabilised around the dollars 400 per cwt. average price and no sizeable decline seems likely at the present time. With the advent of colder weather, heavier receipts are expected, and this may have a depressing tendency. The lard market has been quite steady with cash lard apparently in strong hands. Supplies of lard are liberal, however, and we are little more than a trading market for the present.

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AGREEMENT IN COTTON MARKET

Detailed Statement Issued

BROKERS' DEMAND RELEASE OF ARRESTED MEN

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Although unrestricted trading in the Bombay cotton market was foreshadowed under the agreement reached this morning between European and Indian cotton brokers, there was an unexpected development, and normal business was not resumed.

RELEASE OF MERCHANTS

The brokers, who assembled in a large number in the hall of their Exchange at Sheikh Memon Street, demanded the release of the four cotton merchants who were arrested at Sewree a week ago, before normal business could be resumed.

POLICE APPROACHED

It is understood that prominent Indian and European business men are exerting their influence on the Commissioner of Police for the release of the merchants and it is expected they will be set at liberty today.

The brokers, after invading the hall of the Exchange this morning, indulged in scenes of wild enthusiasm. The arrival of European brokers, who had been so far on the boycott list, was greeted with cheers, but cries were uproariously raised demanding the release of the arrested merchants as a ondition precedent to resumption of business.

AT SEWREE

The Sewree Market also did not transact business, pending the release of the merchants.

CONFERENCE WITH POLICE

2 p.m.

Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, president of the East India Cotton Association is closetted with the police Commissioner of Bombay. He voices the feelings of the cotton trade regarding the question of release of the cotton merchants.

A number of European cotton brokers are at the police headquarters. It is understood they will also interview Sir Patrick Kelly. Commissioner of Police, on the same subject. It is stated that the Commissioner of Police has assured Haridas Bhaldas that the merchants would be released as soon as normal business was resumed.

The cotton brokers, however, want the release of the merchants first. "We want our leaders to be set free first and brought to the hall before we can participate in normal trading", they say.

TEXT OF TREATY

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

A settlement was reached last night between European and Indian brokers, as a result of which it is expected picketing will be called off and peace restored in the cotton market. The settlement is based on a statement of their attitude made by principal European firms which have been on the boycott list. The statement which is signed by Mr. H. B. Moore on behalf of these firms runs as follows:—

"We understand that the present unfortunate situation in the cotton market might be solved if certain misapprehensions about the attitude of our group could be cleared up.

EUROPEAN FIRMS.

With this object in view the firms of Chrystal & Co., Gill and Co., Langley and Co., Ralli Brothers, Rodoconachi & Co., Spinner and Co., The Bombay Company Limited and Volkart Brothers wish to make the following statement:—

"We fully sympathise with the national aspirations of our fellow members in the cotton trade.

As we signified by supporting the resolution recently passed by the E. I. C. A., we are anxious to see the early restoration of political peace and the speedy termination of the present unsettled conditions. We believe that the withdrawal of the Ordinances and Civil Disobedience would help to achieve the desired peace in all markets.

The resolution passed respectfully submitted that the early release of Mahatma Gandhi would accelerate the end of the trouble, and to this view we adhere.

NO BUSINESS ON MONDAY.

We understand that there is a desire not to do business on Mondays for the present. If this is the general feeling in the trade, we have no desire to antagonise it.

We are confident that the resumption of free trading will lead to the early release of all merchants detained in gaol, under the Ordinances on account of the conduct connected with the boycott in the cotton market, and we will do what we can to bring this about.

FREE TRADING.

We hope that this letter will remove all the misapprehensions which exist, and will lead to the immediate resumption of free trading in the interests of all concerned."—A.P.

Women of India have given a magnificent lead, and the first result of it is the Muslim Unity Pact of Lucknow.

42 SAILORS SAVED IN MID-ATLANTIC

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Four lives were lost in shipping disasters during week-end while the timely arrival of a British steamer saved 42 members of a crew of sinking vessel in the mid-Atlantic.

"Lowestoft" steam-drifter, collided with and sank another drifter and four members of the crew were drowned whilst six were rescued.

The British steamer "Red Sea" found schooner "Lessor" waterlogged and sinking 700 miles west of Ireland, rescued the crew and fired derelict to prevent it drifting and becoming danger to Navigation.—Reuter.

GOLD PROSPECTOR DIES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Sydney.—William Ford, joint discoverer with Arthur Bayley of enormously rich Coolgardie goldfield, has died aged eighty.

He and Bayley went out prospecting in 1892 camped in Coolgardie and first found quarter ounce nugget. Within few hours they picked up 20 ounces of gold and within month over 200. They then had to go to the nearest town to buy provisions. They kept their secret, rushed back to Coolgardie, found the famous reef, obtained 500 ounces, then pegged out prospecting claim when the field was declared open. Over 100 millions sterlings worth of gold has since been produced.—Reuter.

Flying Club For Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

Arrangements for the starting of a flying club in Nagpur are in progress and the Nagpur Military School Society is taking a keen interest in the matter. A subcommittee, consisting of 10 members, has been formed, with Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour (Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly) as Chairman, and Lt. D. L. Patwardhan (Formerly of the Royal Air Force) as Secretary of the Flying Club.

Rao Bahadur S. R. Pundit, M. L. A. has been requested to become a member of the Military Society and Flying Club.

PICKETING AT DAWA BAZAR

Bombay, Tuesday.

A chemist shop at Dawa Bazar and a cycle shop at Kalbadevi were picketed to-day by Congress volunteers and nine persons were arrested by the Princes Street police.

TWO SENTENCED

Two Congress volunteers were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for picketing the chemists' shop of Messrs. Narottam Girdhar.

Another man who pleaded "not guilty" to the same charge was awarded six months.

For being in possession of boycott poster a Muslim was sentenced to six months" hard labour by the Third Court, to-day.

Mahatma's Medical Adviser In London

BOMBAY, October 17.

Dr. C J Katial, who was Mahatma Gandhi's medical adviser in London when the Mahatma attended the Round Table Conference and who recently landed in India arrived Bombay to-day after a tour of North India. Dr. Katial leaves for Poona tomorrow morning and from their proceed to South India by the Madras mail on Tuesday night.—A.P.

NOT MERELY FOR DEGREE-HUNTERS

FUTURE OF POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Will the Agricultural College of Poona be abolished?

It was recently stated that this step might be taken as a measure of retrenchment.

Inquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative show that the Agricultural College of Poona, being an important institution, will not be abolished but will be made a central college for Bombay and other provinces.

Drastic changes in the administration are, however, expected. So far students of the middle classes who have no capital of their own or hold no farms of their own used to join the college, and after passing out, they expected to get Government jobs on the experimental farms or failing that join commercial firms. As Government have no more places to fill in the experimental farms and the scope of employment in clerical life is limited, it is understood, that only sons of those zemindars, who have large holding or those students who have farme of their own or wish to utilise their knowledge in the development of agriculture by investing their capital on land, will be admitted in future.

The college will be made a central institute, so as to enable students of the other provinces to join it, such provinces bearing the expenditure pro rata.

Ivar Kreuger Crash Echo

BROTHER'S BUSINESS METHODS ALSO FOUND SIMILARLY SHADY

"Creditors Swindled" : Prosecution Of Torsten Kreuger Demanded

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

Stockholm.—Bankruptcy administrators have presented a report on the affairs of the Hoeg Brofers, of whom Torsten Kreuger, brother of late Ivar, was the Managing Director from 1921-1930. The report alleges that there is amazing similarity between the methods of the brothers. The Hoeg Brofers' balance sheets were showing consistent profits up to 1930, whereas actually losses were sustained.

The report demands prosecution of Torsten as "creditors have been clearly swindled". Torsten is still in "preventive custody."—Reuter.

DAIL'S MOST FATEFUL SESSION OPENS

Tackling Knotty Problem Of Balancing Budget

MOVE TO APPROPRIATE LAND ANNUITY FUNDS

DUBLIN, Oct. 18.

The session of the Dail, opening to-morrow, is one of the most fateful in its history. It is possible that the Labourites, who are becoming hostile to the Executive Council's social policy, may force the pace despite the reported reluctance of Mr. de Valera to precipitate dissolution on the National policy before Christmas. The most important question confronting the Cabinet is how to counteract heavy financial losses resulting from the Anglo-Irish economic war.

BALANCING THE BUDGET.

It is anticipated that Government will declare its intention of appropriating Land Annuity funds, though this will be an insignificant aid towards the gargantuan problem of balancing the Budget.

Pensions for members of the Irish Republican Army, the Fianna Eirann and Libernian Rifles and Cumann na Mban for wounds or disablement, received during troubles, are provided in the new Army Pensions Bill, the text of which is issued. It recognises the pre-truce and post-truce service. —Reuter.

FANTASTIC COUNTER-CLAIMS.

The British Government realises that Mr. de Valera's repudiation of the agreements reached by his predecessors, and his fantastic counter-claims amounting to a sum in the neighbourhood of 400 million sterling, effectually, bar the way to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

Meanwhile, the deadlock leaves Ireland despondent and uncertain. Business on the Dublin Stock Exchange is almost at a standstill. Mr. de Valera's return from London was not marked by any demonstration. He is faced with the difficulty of raising money; further Labour Party opposition over the nationalisation of transport and wage-cuts in the Civil Service; and the possible withdrawal of British Government's preferences on November 15, as a result of the Free State's non-co-operation at Ottawa.—Reuter.

BIG FIRE AT WADI BUNDER

Smart Work By Brigade

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Smart work was done by the city fire brigade, during the early hours of this morning when they brought under control within a few minutes, a big fire that broke out in a dyeing works at a Wadi Bunder Road.

The fire broken out at 4 a.m. in an iron shed on the Wadi Bunder Road where a washing and Dyeing works is situated. Inside the shed a lot of cotton waste was stocked. An alarm was given and fire-engines from Byculla, Babulnath Tank, Dadar, Sewree and Buleshwar hurried up to the place. By the time the fire engines reached, the fire had spread and a storehouse situated in the rear of the shed and containing 300 bags of groundnuts and oil cakes caught fire. The fire also spread to a stable situated next to the shed. The fire bridge men immediately set to work and extinguished the blaze within half an hour.

The damages caused due to the fire, water and heat is estimated at Rs. 20,350. The shed is party insured and the storehouse is insured The stable is not insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

Another fire broke out near about the same time at Duncun Road in a bidi shop. The fire brigade from Two Tanks hurried upto the place and put out the fire in a few minutes. One thousand bags containing bidi leaves were burnt and very little damage was doone to the building. The estimated loss due to the fire is Rs. 5,500. The cause of the fire is not known.

MALAVIYA'S TALKS WITH HINDU AND SIKH LEADERS

Proposed Hindu-Sikh-Muslim Parleys

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had further talks with the Hindu and Sikh leaders yesterday afternoon. It is understood that Panditji has asked both the Hindu and Sikh leaders to appoint four members each, to meet the Muslim leaders.

Panditji goes to Sahadra to-day to confer with more Sikh leaders, and leaves for Amritsar in the evening and then proceeds to Delhi and Calcutta.—A. P.

Sir M. Iqbal Bound For England

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

Sir Mohammed Iqbal left Lahore for Bombay 'en route' to England to participate in the R. T. C. On the way he will visit some European countries and on the return journey pass through many Muslim countries.—A. P.

Significance Of Herriot's Visit To Spain

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—M. Herriot's forthcoming visit to Spain is not of a political nature, but is indicative of France's warm welcome to the young sister Republic. He is familiar and popular with members of the Spanish Government, and will convey the Grand Cross of Legion of Honour to the President.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd. by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.